The New-York Times.

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DREADFUL DISASTERS.

The Coney Island Ferry-Boat Norwalk Sunk in the East River.

The Ship Figlia Maggiore Run Down by the Steamer Russia.

LARGE PETROLEUM FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

Destructive Conflagration in Brooklyn.

Boiler Explosion in East River—Three Men Injured.

WRECK ON THE EAST RIVER.

Total Loss of a Steamer—Narrow Escape of a Whole Crew from Drowning.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning intense commotion was excited among the navigators of East River, as well as among the spectators from its shores, by the occurrence of a collision between a scow and a steamer called the *Norwalk*, occasioning the almost immediate sinking of the latter. The *Norwalk*, a steamer of about four hundred tons, belonged to Messrs. SMITH, LEWIS & WILSON, by whom she has for some time been run between Coney Island and New-York. Yesterday morning, however, it had been arranged that she should be used to carry passengers to Prospect Park races, and with this view she had been prepared for the reception of a large number of the sporting community, and, with a crew of about eight men, was proceeding serenely up the river, bound for the pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, where an expectant throng, with bright anticipations of the pleasures before them, was awaiting her. She, however, as the sequel discloses, was not doomed to be the bearer of this jubilant assemblage of holiday-makers to the scene of sport. With full sails spread before the breeze, she was steaming on her course in the middle of the river, and was nearly opposite Fulton Ferry, when a scow, heavily laden with mud and propelled by a steam-tug, suddenly emerged from behind a ship being towed down the river, and bore on with terrific velocity toward the steamer. The pilots of both vessels soon perceived that a fearful collision was imminent, and in order to avert the inevitable catastrophe, the pilot of the *Norwalk*, simultaneously with his perception of the danger, reversed the paddles; but so unexpected was the occurrence, and so imminent was the approach of the tug, that before there was time for a second thought, a violent collision had ensued. The scow was a ponderous and heavily-built vessel, with square corners, massively bound with iron, and the violent contact of one of these corners had the effect of staving an immense hole in the side of the steamer. The *Norwalk* received the blow in the locality of the forward gangway, just about water line. The fracture being of such huge proportions, afforded an easy influx for an enormous volume of water, and in a few seconds it was evident that all efforts to prevent a total wreck would be futile. For a few minutes she seemed to battle spasmodically with the cumbrous load which was oppressing her, but becoming more and more depressed, with a sudden plunge, bows first, she performed a complete somersault, and the waters closed over her, leaving scarcely any portion of her rigging visible. While the wreck was being accomplished, as above described, the crew, in a state of confusion and excitement, and solicitous for their own safety, had succeeded in lowering a small boat, and four of them—namely, the captain, pilot, fireman and engineer—had taken possession of her, just as the struggling steamer, after a last effort, had succumbed to the overpowering influence of her watery cargo. In going down she partially revolved, and the paddle-wheel rising under the small boat, capsized her, and her occupants were immediately immersed, and were struggling desperately for their lives. The remaining men of the crew, frantic with the perils surrounding them, plunged into the river, and with that energy which is prompted by the fear of death, swam bravely. The dangers by which they were encompassed, however, had not been unobserved, and numbers of spectators who had set off in boats rendered opportune assistance by picking up the gasping crew. Notwithstanding the hair-breadth escapes many of the men experienced, not one was lost—a happy result—undoubtedly owing to the timely arrival of the small boats. One of these, however, containing three men, at one time promised to add another phase to the disaster. These men were among the first to put off to the succor of the distressed crew, and had nearly placed themselves alongside of the sinking steamer, when she foundered. Her close proximity was fraught with great danger, for the whirlpool produced by her immersion nearly had the effect of swamping them, and it was only by the dextrous handling of the oars that the boat maintained her position. As soon as it was ascertained that all the crew had been saved, attempts were made for the raising of the sunken vessel. Ropes were soon securely attached to her, and having been communicated to the steamtugs *John Fallon* and *Mills*, she was soon towed to the shore opposite ROBERTS' sugar store. Here all the usual devices were resorted to, but when the TIMES' reporter left the spot, the efforts to raise the vessel had been unavailing. The men, however, superintending the work appeared to think it probable that she would be raised during the evening. The *Norwalk*, it is stated, was in a sound condition, six years ago having been thoroughly reconstructed. Her value is estimated at $40,000, and, unfortunately for her owners, she is not insured.

MARINE CASUALTY.

A Ship Run Down and Sunk in the Harbor.

About 11:15 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when the steamer *Russia*, of the Cunard line, Captain LOTT, arrived at this port, from Europe, she ran into the Austrian ship *Figlia Maggiore*, which was at anchor there, and sunk her. The *Figlia Maggiore* was a full-rigged three-masted sailing vessel, and was struck by the *Russia* at the larboard side and went down in about ten minutes. Captain BOSMANOVICH and the mate of the Austrian vessel were at the office of Messrs. G. SLOCOVICH & Co., ship brokers and commission merchants, No. 121 Pearl-street, to whom the ship was consigned when the accident occurred, and the rest of the crew were all saved by the boats of their ship, and the rowboats on hand, so that no lives were lost. The crew, who were all Italian sailors, were taken to the office of Messrs. SLOCOVICH & Co. Orders have been given by this firm to the United States Wrecking Company for raising the ship, which was in about eight fathoms water, and whose cargo consisted of French wines, perfumery, toilet soap, and other articles. The ship was an Austrian vessel, owned by the firm AMBADI C. RALLI, of Trieste, Austria. She was valued at $80,000, and insured in the Austrian Lloyds', a branch office of which is in this City. The cargo was worth about $300,000, and is insured in different insurance companies. It had been taken in by the vessel at Marseilles, France, whence she had sailed on the 11th of March. The ship was a new vessel, and had arrived at this port day before yesterday, and not having yet been entered at the Custom-house, she had been lying at anchor only a short distance off Castle Garden. The weather was quite clear when the accident occurred, and the Cunard steamer had a regular pilot on board. The occurrence seems to have been caused by carelessness on the part of the pilot or Captain of the steamer. It has been stated that too many vessels had been lying on the Jersey side, where the dock of the Cunard steamers is situated, and that thus the steamer came so near the Battery.

SEVERE EXPLOSION.

Explosion in the East River—Three Men Injured.

Yesterday morning, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the steamtug *William Parks* was lying at her wharf at Pier No. 11, North River, foot of Wall-street, with steam up, ready at a moment's notice to proceed to Sandy Hook and tow to the City any inward-bound vessel that might need her services. Her Captain, THOS. REANEY, was standing on the deck of the little vessel near the pilot-house, and had been talking with the cook, FRANCIS JOHNSON. The latter bent upward, and taking some eggs from the refrigerator, which stood on the forward deck, was in the act of placing them in a basket, when suddenly there came a loud report; the wheel-house was lifted high in air and thrown into the river, a distance of twenty feet from the vessel; the Captain was lifted bodily to a great height and fell on the adjacent wharf; the cook was knocked senseless on the forward deck; and CHARLES POWELL, another of the hands, was thrown into the water, from which he was speedily rescued by some bystanders; the boiler of the tug had suddenly exploded.

A crowd assembled, Policemen were drawn to the spot, and all was excitement for a while in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the disaster. The injured men were speedily cared for. The Captain was taken to his residence, No. 146 James-street, where he soon had medical attendance. He was found to be badly scalded and bruised, but it was not thought that his life was in danger. The cook and the deck-hand were conveyed by Officers WALSH and RYAN to Bellevue Hospital, where one of our reporters visited them later in the day, and found that their wounds had been dressed and that no fears of a fatal result were entertained. The correct list of the sufferers is as follows: THOMAS REANEY, Captain, residing in New-York, badly scalded and seriously bruised; CHARLES POWELL, deck-hand, aged 22, residing in Philadelphia, slight external injuries; FRANCIS JOHNSON, steward, aged 49, German, very badly scalded about the body and arms. JOHNSON has a wife and family residing in Boston.

The cause of the catastrophe remains to be explained. This is the most important matter to be considered whenever these steam-boiler explosions occur. No lives were lost, fortunately, in the present instance; but how many and who, of those who read these words, may not constitute the victims of the next casualty? The cause of the explosion is found in the weakness of the front head of the boiler, the iron of the head having been burned in turning the flange when the boiler was constructed. The *William Parks* is the property of WASHINGTON DUCKETT, of Philadelphia, and was built five years ago. The damage to the vessel is comparatively slight, amounting to less than $3,000. The boiler was five years old, and on the engine the names of the manufacturers of the engine and the boiler were inscribed, as follows: "NEAFIE & LEVY, Engine Builders, Philadelphia, 1864, No. 413." The tug, after the explosion, was towed to the next pier below that at which she had been lying, and during the afternoon was visited by a great many of the curious and of the anxious, whom the report of the occurrence (both in the air and in the newspapers) brought to the scene.

ANOTHER PETROLEUM FIRE.

Ten Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned at Hunters Point—An Island of Fire Wafted up the Creek—Tremendous Explosion of the Tanks.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the watchman of the oil factory, at Newtown Creek, discovered a fire in two places on the opposite side of the creek on the premises of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, of No. 117 Fulton-street, New-York, refiners of petroleum and naptha. They seemed at first but small fires, like the glimmer of lanterns, and at two points at a distance of three hundred feet apart, but before five minutes had elapsed, they burst forth with a volume of fire and smoke, the two lights united, and from that time for twenty-four hours after, the conflagration raged with prodigious fury. An alarm was at once sounded, and very shortly engines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 12, from the Brooklyn (E. D.) Fire Department, arrived, and with them Hose Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The Police steamer soon came upon the scene, and the steamer *Minnahonock* also threw a stream upon the burning mass. The shed in which the fire raged the hottest, contained in tanks and cans nearly one thousand barrels of petroleum, and the scene was one of the wildest confusion. Lighters loaded to the water's edge with petroleum and naptha, were caught in the hot embrace; their masts gave way and went down like reeds in a prairie storm. The brig *Acaries*, lying at the wharf ready for sea, loaded with oil belonging to HARMONY & NEPHEWS, was cut loose, but the flames reached the rigging and she floated down the creek one blaze of fire. She soon grounded near the point that juts out at the mouth of the creek and the devouring element fed upon deck, rigging and masts, and as the burning barrels floated off the vessel sank. The whole creek and river seemed a sea of fire. An immense volume of burning oil, that seemed like a blazing island, was carried by the tide up toward the new wooden bridge that divides Kings and Queens Counties at Newtown Creek, and on that bridge for a few minutes until danger was passed, a hundred streams were playing. Here both Police and firemen did noble work. The lighter *Countersign*, belonging to GILMORE, MCBANE & Co., no insurance, the lighter *Star* and the barges *Washington* and *W. Price* had already been burned to the water's edge, and on land the fire still continued to advance, preying upon everything within a radius of ten acres. Adjoining the burning sheds was the coal, wood, lime and lath yard of JOHN C. PROVOST. These, of course, fell in the way of the advancing flames, and ere they were arrested the establishment sustained a damage of upward of $5,000. Within the tenement-houses close at hand, the wildest confusion raged. Beds, bedding and furniture were either thrown from the windows or hurried from the doorways, while the owners sought refuge from the cold of the morning in the cars and yard of the Long Island Railroad Company. Fears were entertained for the machine shops of the Company, and they were only saved by the vigorous efforts of a gang of men under the direction of Mr. OLMSTEAD, the master mechanic of the road. Men and women hurried away from the locality when it was rumored that a large tank, containing many thousand gallons had been caught by the flames, and that it would burst when the iron sides felt the heat. The rumor proved true, for at about 4:45 a tremendous explosion took place. Every house within a half a mile of the scene was shaken to its foundation, and men were prostrated on the bridge as if knocked down by clubs. The effect of the conflagration was then grand and startling. River, Creek and Point, all seemed one molten sea of flame, and the rising sun was darkened in the smoke and lurid glare.

A lager-beer saloon near the sheds, kept by F. C. BLOOMER, was destroyed, the occupants of the dwelling-house barely escaping with their lives.

The oil refinery of Messrs. DAY & Co., immediately adjoining the Devoe Manufacturing Company, also went down before the advancing flame, and ere it paused upward of 4,000 barrels of oil and an extensive plant of machinery were consumed. Their loss is about $50,000, partly covered by insurance. The shop for the manufacture of cans for the Devoe Manufacturing Company was probably the most extensive in the world. Their loss cannot be far from $200,000. Some two hundred hands were employed in that department alone, and in less than one hour, such was the fury of the devouring element, a heap of broken machinery, charred rafters and broken walls alone marked the spot.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company was undoubtedly the largest petroleum refinery in the United States. In their yards there were nine immense tanks, capable of holding 240,000 gallons of oil, and 4,000 barrels of petroleum. There were also 12,000 cans of oil ready for shipment, and forty barrels of turpentine were stored in the yard. All were consumed. In another yard, used principally for canning and storing refined naphtha, some 22,000 cans were on fire at one time. There were also 400 barrels of refined petroleum and 200 cases of cans (ten gallons each) of the same oil.

Flocking like vultures to the scene came river-thieves and landsharks in swarms, jumping from boats and eagerly seizing every article except the burning petroleum. The river-thieves, in their haste, towed and bore away everything within reach. On shore, Captain STEARNS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, and a posse of police men aided materially in keeping back the marauders, who rushed into tenement-houses abandoned by their occupants, and were eagerly engaged in plundering what was left.

Early in the morning two steamers from the New-York Metropolitan Fire Department arrived, but their services were declined as unnecessary by Chief-Engineer SMITH, of the Brooklyn Fire Department. The fire continued to rage during the day, but was hemmed in by the streams playing upon it, and exhausted by its very fury and the lack of material on which to feed. It finally died out late last evening, though subdued and smouldering it will last probably for days. That it was the work of an incendiary seems to be without doubt. The loss will not be far from a half million dollars, and upward of 300 persons are thrown out of employment. The books of the firm containing the insurance accounts cannot be procured for some days, but the losses to insurance companies will probably be moderate as compared with the losses by the conflagration.

A Livery Stable Destroyed by Fire in Brooklyn—Loss of Carriages, Velocipedes, &c.—Estimated Loss, $75,000.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the extensive livery stables of H. B. WITTY, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Nevins-street, Brooklyn, one of the finest establishments of the kind in that city. One of the employes discovered the flames breaking out at the upper end of the hay loft, immediately adjoining the liquor store of GOODENOUGH & FRANKEL, No. 12 Nevins-street. The flames, once started, spread through the four-story building rapidly. An efficient force of men, who applied themselves vigorously to the task of saving the live stock, succeeded in getting every horse out of the premises in a remarkably brief space, although they had to be taken from the second story. In a short time the whole building was totally destroyed. A considerable portion of the rolling stock, including carriages, wagons and velocipedes, was also saved. The Witty stables were erected about one year ago, and were regarded as a model for convenience, ventilation and general accommodation. The building cost $40,000. The rolling stock of carriages, velocipedes, sleighs and other articles in the building was valued at $60,000, and it is estimated that the loss in that department amounts to about $25,000. The building and stock are insured in a dozen companies of New-York and Brooklyn for $60,000. The building in which the liquor store was located is owned by Mr. CRISCOLLO. It sustained damage to the extent of about $600; insured. The house of GEO. P. JARVIS, and several other houses, were damaged to the extent of about $200 each. But a brief time elapsed from the breaking out of the fire until the magnificent stable edifice was in ruins. At 10:30 o'clock the walls gave way with a terrible crash, and the stable was no more.

THE FIRE AT BULL'S FERRY.

Extensive Destruction of Kerosene Works—Three Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned—The River Covered with Flames.

The details of the extensive kerosene oil fire at Bull's Ferry on Monday, of which a partial account was given in yesterday's TIMES, show that the fire was of a very serious nature. The scene of the affair was a spit of mainly artificial ground at Bull's Ferry, running into the river, on which were the kerosene oil works of Messrs. WYCKE BROTHERS, of No. 183 Front-street, and MORGAN & Co.'s vitriol and chemical manufactory. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock on Monday in the former place, which contained at the time a large quantity of both crude and refined oils. The fire was discovered in the pan-room, and is supposed to have arisen from the gas which is generated in the process of manufacture becoming ignited. About forty men were employed in the works, who, under the direction of JAMES REILLY, Superintendent, and U. SHORT, the engineer, made every effort to repress the flames. By their exertions much of the property was saved which would otherwise have been a total loss. The burning oil escaped from the tanks through waste pipes, and covered the surface of the river for some distance with flame many feet high. About 200 barrels of oil were saved by being thrown into the river, and others were rolled into a swamp near by. A number of barrels exploded without doing any damage. The fire engine "John Fuller," from West Hoboken, came to the scene of the conflagration, but was not able to render much assistance. The wind fortunately was not in the direction of the adjoining works or they would certainly have been destroyed. As it was, a shed belonging to PAGE, KIDDER & Co., and containing several thousand empty tar barrels, was destroyed, together with a fence, shed, gateway and part of a frame building used as an office with its contents. The fire was finally got under control about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but remained in a mouldering state through the day. About 600 barrels of crude oil were destroyed, with 1,500 to 2,000 barrels of refined oil in tanks, together with the treating house, boiler rooms and a large warehouse. The loss of WYCKE BROTHERS will probably equal $100,000, the amount stated in the TIMES, and is not covered by insurance. That of the other parties will be comparatively small. Fortunately no person was hurt during the fire, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park Inaugural Trotting Meeting—The Opening Day—Fine Weather, Fine Trotting and Fair Attendance—The Fastest Double Team Time Made on Record.

Yesterday was the inauguration day of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association trotting, which will continue over Thursday and Saturday. The weather was delightful; a capital programme of sport was provided by the executive, but the attendance was far from being as numerous as the Association had a just right to anticipate. Whether the Prospect Park Course will ever become a popular trotting track with New-Yorkers is a matter of doubt, for the route by the Coney Island horse cars, which run within a short distance of the track, entails a long, dusty and weary ride; while those who take the route by steamboats have a good two miles to walk, which under a Summer sun is not the most desirable exercise. For the residents of Brooklyn, however, who have not to encounter the annoyance of crossing the East River ferries, Prospect Park must inevitably become highly popular, for the drive on the Coney Island Plank road is a delightful one, running through a country abounding in picturesque beauty. The course itself is admirably laid out; the Club-house being an elegant specimen of architecture, the grand stand of capacious extent, and the stables and other accessories of the most complete description. The homestretch is the most objectionable feature of the track, on account of its limited length, and the judges' stand is so located that neither the occupants of the Club-house nor the grand stand can accurately time the horses, or tell which of them has won in the event of a close contest. The space around the grand stand is separated from the Club-house and inclosure by an iron railing, thus forming an impassable barrier and line of demarcation between *oi pol lot*, the public who patronize the meeting, and the members of the Association. The balconies of the Club-house were filled with elegantly-attired ladies, who evidently took great interest in the sport, and especially in the double-team race. Under the grand stand the pool seller had a spacious apartment for the exercise of his vocation, but business was far from brisk, the sales not amounting to over $7,000 on the day's races.

THE FIRST RACE

was for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for horses that had never beaten 2:45, the winner taking $350, the second $100, and the third $50. The entries were DAN. MACE's b. m. *Lydia Thompson*; E. WARD's b. g. *Trenton*, (formerly called *Defiance*;) J. MURPHY's b. m. *Lady Ella*; DAN. PFIFER's br. m. *No Name*; and OWNER's b. m. *Ellen Tree*. The last-named mare was drawn, and of the others, *Lydia Thompson* was so strongly fancied that she was backed at slight odds against the field. *Trenton* was driven by PETER MANEE, who has recently had the management and training of *American Girl*, but his success with her has been such as to lead to her being transferred to M. RODEN's charge.

FIRST HEAT—*Trenton* had a length the best of the start, and he quickly improved it so much that at the quarter-pole, reached in forty seconds, he had gained a lead of two lengths; the favorite being second to him and PFIFER last, evidently not going for the heat. The half-mile was trotted in 1:19¼, and the three-quarters, in 1:58½; the horses still being in the same positions. Coming up the stretch MACE let his mare out, and closing rapidly on *Trenton*, got to his head at the distance, and, thanks to his superior driving, the favorite won the heat by half a length in 2:39; *Lady Ella* being third and PFIFER last.

SECOND HEAT—Betting two to one on *Lydia Thompson*, who got off side by side with *Trenton*, but the latter, breaking at the turn, went all to pieces, and his chance of the heat completely extinguished. The favorite led six lengths at the quarter-pole, in 39½ seconds; four lengths at the half-mile, in 1:18½; the same at the three-quarter pole, in 1:56, and, after a fine finish with PFIFER's mare, who came with a sudden rush at the close, won the heat by a length in 2:37½. *Trenton* was last.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $15 on *Lydia Thompson*, who took the lead at the start, maintained it throughout, and won the heat and race by two lengths, in 2:40½; PFIFER's *No Name* second, *Lady Ella* third and *Trenton* last. The purse, which was hung up in the judges' stand, was promptly handed over to the winner.

THE DOUBLE-TEAM RACE

came next and was for a purse of $1,500, mile heats, best three in five. The entries were DAN MACE's g. g. *Mack* and b. g. *Twang*; B. S. WRIGHT's, of Boston, blk. s. *Darkness* and blk. m. *Jessie Wales*; and W. L. SIMMONS' br. g. *Old Put* and s. s. *Honest Allen*. *Twang* having gone lame, compelled the withdrawal of MACE's team. The Boston team of blacks were reported capable of going in 2:25 certain, and this was thought good enough to win, for they became warm favorites, bringing in pools at the rate of $200 to $60. They were driven by Colonel DECKER, while W. BORST drove *Honest Allen* and *Old Put*.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK, May 25.—Purse, $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; for all horses that have never beaten 2:45; $350 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third horse.

Daniel Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	1	1	1
Daniel Pfifer's br. m. No Name	4	3	2
John Murphy's b. m. Lady Ella	3	2	3
E. Ward's b. g. Trenton (formerly Defiance)	2	4	4
Owner's b. m. Ellen Tree	dr.		

Time—2:39, 2:37½, 2:40½.

SAME DAY—PURSE $1,500.—Mile heats, best three in five; for all double teams; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third horse.

B. S. Wright's bl. s. Darkness, bl. m. Jessie Wales	1	1	1
W. L. Simmons' br. g. Old Put, s. s. Honest Allen	2	2	2
Daniel Mace's g. g. Mack, formerly Ulock, b. g. Twang	dr.		

Time—2:31½, 2:30, 2:30.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

The Elections—Excitement in Marseilles—The Anti-Imperial Candidates Victorious in Paris and Lyons.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 25.

Dispatches from Marseilles report that there has been much excitement in that city over the elections. Large crowds paraded the streets, and there were shouts of "Vive la Republic." The places of business were closed in anticipation of a riot. At the last accounts order had been restored. The result of the elections in Paris and Lyons has been favorable to the Anti-Imperial candidates. It is reported that M. ROCHEFORT has been chosen. Seventy-three elections are completed. They show the following result: The Government candidates (official) were elected in 49, the Independent in 9, the Democratic in 3, and in the remaining 12 there was no result.

The Bourse is flat, owing to the excitement occasioned by the elections.

Further Returns—Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 25—Evening.

The excitement over the elections is very great, and the boulevards are crowded with people anxious to hear the results.

Further returns announce the election of eight official candidates, three Independent, two Democrats, and two Liberals, in addition to those reported this morning. MM. RASPAIL, FAVRE and DORIAN are elected.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 25—9 P. M.

The returns of sixty-two more completed elections have been received, and show the following results: Official candidates elected, 48; Independent, 11; Opposition, 3. M. OLLIVIER, defeated in Paris, has been chosen for the Var. MM. DAVID, GREVY, PERIERE and SCHNEIDER are reelected. M. ARAGO is defeated.

It is now considered probable that the full returns will show a larger majority for the Government than was anticipated.

The feeling on the Bourse at the close of the day was confident and firm.

The London Times on the French Elections.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.

The *Times* this morning in an editorial on the French elections, says the chief cities repudiate the idea of the Empire, and a revival of political activity will result from a verdict which condemns personal government. The restoration of parliamentary government may conciliate the existing feeling; by such means only can the Emperor expect to mitigate an opposition which has not yet become anti-dynastic.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 25—Midnight.

All the returns received up to this hour show that 196 official and 26 opposition members have been elected. The elections in forty-eight districts still remain undecided.

The *Moniteur* has a report that France and Italy have completed an arrangement for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in September.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rebel General Ripley—His Financial Affairs.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.

General RIPLEY, formerly of the Confederate Army, and at one time commandant of Fort Sumter, has passed through bankruptcy. His liabilities are fixed at $37,000, and his assets at $50,000.

The Rumored Alliance—Another Contradiction.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.

It is definitely ascertained that the rumor of an alliance of France, England and Spain against the United States is without any foundation.

Recent Drilling in Ireland—Cyrus W. Field.

CORK, Tuesday, May 25.

Parties have been discovered here engaged in secretly drilling with arms at night, and three men have been arrested.

CYRUS W. FIELD has arrived here to take the steamer from Queenstown for New-York.

The Epsom Races.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.

The Epsom Summer meeting commenced to-day under the most favorable circumstances of fine warm weather and excellent turf. The attendance was very large. The first race was for the Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile (seventy-seven subscribers.) The race was won by Mr. MERRY's bay filly *Sunshine*, by *Thormanby*, out of *Sundeam*, who beat Mr. RAY's b. c. *Green Riband*, by *Knight of St. Patrick*, out of *Beeshout*, and Mr. J. BARNARD's b. c. *Tempie*, by *Orlando*, out of *Lady Palmerston*. Twenty started, and the betting was two to one against the winner.

The next race was for the Rous Stakes, a free handicap of 20 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year olds and upward—one mile—for which there were ninety-eight entries, out of which eight started. The race was won by Mr. WATTS' b. f. *Mysotis*, by *Newminster*, out of *Souvenir*, four years old, beating Mr. PAYNE's ch. c. *President Lincoln*, by *Kohinoor*, out of *Topsail*, four years old, and Mr. JOHNSTONE's b. c. *Lord Hawthorn*, by *Kettledrum*, or *King of Trumps*, out of *Lady Alice Hawthorn*, three years old. The betting was eight to one against *Mysotis*, two to one against *President Lincoln* and three to one against *Lord Hawthorn*.

AUSTRIA.

Arrival of Minister Jay.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 25.

Hon. JOHN JAY, the new American Minister, has arrived in this city.

ITALY.

Assassination of the Austrian Consul.

FLORENCE, Tuesday May 25.

The Austrian Consul at Leghorn, while walking with Colonel GRENVILLE, was killed by an assassin, and Colonel GRENVILLE was wounded. The crime is said to have been prompted by motives of private revenge, and Colonel GRENVILLE was the intended victim.

CUBA.

Orders from General Dulce—Horses to be Seized for the Government Service—The Steamer "Peris."

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 25.

Captain-General DULCE has issued a decree, ordering the military authorities in eight specified jurisdictions to seize all the horses, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. The owners are to be paid for their animals, which are to be used in the Government service.

The steamer *Peris* arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 18th inst., after landing the expedition in the Bay of Nipe. She returns to New-York in a few days. Five Cuban passengers remained on board.

The markets are generally dull.

Auction Sale of a Railroad at New-Orleans—The Commercial Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 25.

The sale of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad took place this morning by virtue of an order from the United States Circuit Court, under the auspices of Ex-United States Marshal F. J. HERRON. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central Railroad, the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, the bondholders of the road, and CHAS. MORGAN. The first bid was $1,000,000, the next $1,500,000. The bids then proceeded by hundreds of thousands to $2,000,000, which was bid by Mr. PAUL BLANC in behalf of the bondholders of the road, to which amount he was limited. C. A. WHITNEY, representing CHAS. MORGAN, bid $2,050,000, at which amount it was knocked down after a moment's pause, and $75,000 immediately paid as a guarantee. Mr. WHITNEY announced that it was the intention of Mr. MORGAN, who was present in person, to immediately set about extending the road to the Sabine. The actual sale occupied barely ten minutes.

The Commercial Convention has adjourned over till Wednesday, and the delegates are on an inspecting tour to the mouth of the Mississippi to-day.

LABOR REFORM.

Meeting of the New-England Labor Reform League at Boston—Speeches of Prominent Reformers—The Labor Reform Creed Defined—Strong Resolutions Adopted—Radical Changes Demanded—Address of Wendell Phillips.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 25.

The Convention of the New-England Labor Reform League assembled to-day in the Meionaon, E. H. HEYWOOD, of Worcester, President of the League, in the chair. The President, in calling the meeting to order, gave an explanation of the objects of the League. He referred in detail to disadvantages resulting to the laboring classes from the power of property centralized and acting as a unit, from corporations, from railroads and the monopoly of land. The cost of railroad travel had been estimated by JOSIAH QUINCY at half a cent a mile, yet by the grant of corporate powers, instead of costing the individual twenty-five cents to go from Boston to Worcester, it costs quadruple, and the result is that the stock is watered and the people are cheated out of $2,000,000, and upon this same interest is to be paid by the traveling public for all time to come. He closed by enumerating the five points of the labor reform creed to be free trade, free money, free travel, free transportation and free land.

A long series of resolutions was introduced and discussed, declaring:

First, That the art of wresting from others the largest possible amount of value for the least possible return is a dishonest practice, which will result in monopoly and speculation.

Second, That the monopoly of gold and silver by the Government for the purpose of money, tends to give a few persons the privilege of controlling the interest on money, the prices of commodities and the wages of laborers.

The third affirms free money as the true policy for giving to each man the opportunity to use his credit as he pleases, independent of corporations.

The fourth affirms the wrongfulness of taking interest, and urges the abolishment of the national banks and the substitution of Treasury certificates of service for the present Government currency.

The fifth condemns the Massachusetts Legislature for refusing to repeal the interest law; for granting more privileges to chartered capitalists, and at the same time refusing to incorporate workingmen for cooperative purposes, and condemns the Governor of Connecticut for seeking to have the rate of interest raised to seven per cent.

Sixth, That the poverty of workingmen results not so much from the designs of individual employers as the false system upon which business and finance is conducted.

Seventh, That the organization of labor reformers throughout New-England should be secured in order that they may be represented in the National Labor Convention.

The eighth urges that the free public markets shall be established in cities.

The ninth affirms the purpose to make the labor reform paramount in the political action to be taken in the various elections.

Other resolves follow, mainly favoring the reduction of a day's labor to eight hours.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session E. J. BUTTS, of Hopedale, Mass., read an essay on the labor question, reviewing the whole subject, and attempting to show the admitted advantages of the decrease of hours from twelve and fourteen to ten.

Letters were received from WM. H. SYLVIS, of Pennsylvania; Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston, and Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting. In his letter, Senator SPRAGUE said:

"I hoped to be present to give such a clear picture of the present down-hill course of all our interests, and at the same time furnish the remedy that all who hear me will understand and go to work right."

A report signed by Miss M. J. ANDREWS, SARAH E. FLETCHER and SARAH E. HATHAWAY was submitted, relative to the question of woman's labor, in response to the vote of the Workingwoman's Convention, held in Boston last week, and referred to the Labor Reform League. The report considers the grievances of the sewing-women, and appeals to the wealthy of Boston for aid and advice, in view of the fact that the interests of society in general were involved in the welfare of the industrious female population. Miss ANDREWS also submitted a resolution, declaring that the men have failed in their duty to protect the natural and inalienable rights of the women, and that the starvation wages which now rules for women's work are in contravention of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Short addresses were made by Mrs. SARAH E. HATHAWAY, of Boston; ROBERT BOWER, of Lawrence; E. H. ROGERS, of Chelsea, and others.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was well attended. The first speaker was Rev. Mr. MALLALIEU, of Boston, who acknowledged himself a sympathiser with the objects of the League. Miss JENNIE COLLINS followed in a sharp and characteristic speech, in the course of which she reflected on Senator SUMNER for voting against the Eight-Hour law in Congress.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker. He held that commerce was labor—a great civilizer and cosmopolitan agent—and derided the idea that the world of industry had not progressed during the past eight thousand years. In all practical reforms the way to advance a cause was to get on the round of the ladder, next to that on which the people stand and press on until you reach it. He held that labor as well as capital made the laws, and that it was the same in popular movements as in personal teaching. It was foolish for labor to attack capital. The true remedy was to bring the brains of the whole community to bear upon the subject of labor reform by giving the workingmen more leisure and knowledge. Mr. PHILLIPS contended that the capitalist was equally interested with the laborer in bringing about industrial reform. The workingmen were not sufficiently interested in their own cause to succeed; President GRANT, his legal advisers notwithstanding, had done more for the workingmen than anybody else. The laboring men have got to ask for what they want intelligently, and confine their operations to the eight-hour rule and to schools in the evening. Laboring men would then be educated up to the point of cooperation. Mr. PHILLIPS said that the eight-hour rule and schools for workingmen were destined to create as great a revolution among political parties as ever the negro did. The speaker disapproved of "strikes" among workingmen, and recommended as the best remedy for their wants, for them to strangle Republicanism with one hand and Democracy with the other, and march to the polls in a solid phalanx with a "labor ticket." In conclusion, Mr. PHILLIPS recommended that the meeting pass an additional resolution, thanking President GRANT for his action in relation to the Eight-Hour law.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Judge Busteed at Montgomery—The Coming Investigation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 25.

Judge BUSTEED is now holding a term of the United States Court here. The Congressional Committee to investigate his conduct are expected to-night. Judge BUSTEED has been here two weeks, and was here when it was stated from Washington that he desired the investigation to proceed at Washington, because it would be unsafe for him to come to Alabama.

Reported Death of Judge Joseph P. Allyn, of Arizona.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, May 25.

A cable dispatch received in this city to-day announces the death, in Paris, of Judge JOSEPH P. ALLYN, son of Ex-Mayor T. M. ALLYN, of this city. Judge ALLYN was appointed one of the Judges of the Territory of Arizona by President LINCOLN when the Territorial Government was organized, and performed the duties of the office for four years. He went to Europe two years ago, being troubled with a pulmonary complaint. He was 36 years old.

Heavy Thunder Storm and Gale in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Tuesday, May 25.

A heavy thunder storm occurred yesterday in this vicinity. A house in Effingham Station, on the Central Branch Road, was blown to atoms, and four persons who were in the house at the time were badly injured. A lady was blown about two hundred feet. Other people were blown some distance, and all more or less hurt, but none seriously.

TERRIBLE CRIMES.

Bloody Affray in the Fourth Ward—Two Men Fatally Stabbed.

ASSAULTS BY GERMAN SAILORS.

Boys Accused of Drowning One of their Companions.

Verdicts in the Sheriff-Street and Lipman Inquests.

THE FOURTH WARD AFFRAY.

Condition of the Wounded Men—The Assailants Still at Large.

PETER BYRNES and WILLIAM BRADLEY, who were stabbed in Oak-street at an early hour yesterday morning, yet remain in Bellevue Hospital, where they were conveyed immediately after the affray, and while both are considered in a dangerous condition, the wound of BYRNES is thought to be mortal. BYRNES was stabbed in the left breast, and Dr. ARMSTRONG, who made the first examination of the wound, is of opinion that the point of the knife penetrated the lung, in which case death must soon ensue. BRADLEY, who was stabbed in the small of the back, has not suffered any relapse, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

These wounds proceeded from as slight a cause as ever occasioned deadly hurts. At 1 o'clock in the morning three Spanish sailors were reeling through Oak-street, roaring out one of their native songs in boisterous and discordant measure. These noisy fellows attracted the attention of BYRNES and BRADLEY, who were loitering in front of No. 39 Oak-street, the home of BRADLEY. Actuated by the spirit of mischief the two attempted to imitate the uproarious song of the Spaniards, and the latter, hearing the mocking sounds, paused, and an altercation ensued between the two parties. Each poured out in dissonant language epithets and abuse, the more galling because neither understood the other. Presently one of the Spaniards was struck, by whom is not certainly known, but it is sure that the blow set the Spanish blood aglow. Instantly the sailors whipped out their sheath knives and in a moment BYRNES and BRADLEY were beaten to the pavement with their wounds, and their cries of agony reverberated through the deserted streets. The flowing blood, the cries and the satiation of their anger, cooled off the Spaniards with amazing rapidity, and in a moment, fully sobered, they dashed off into the labyrinths of the Fourth Ward, and had disappeared before the policeman who had heard the cry of the wounded men had hastened to the scene.

The policeman found the wounded lying upon the sidewalk, and these were at first taken to the Oak-street Station-house, close at hand, but were soon removed to Bellevue Hospital as already related. While at the Station-house BRADLEY stated that he is a native of Scotland, a plumber and gas-fitter, and lives at No. 39 Oak-street, while BYRNES said he is a native of Ireland and a cook on the tug-boat *President*. Both men agreed in their accounts of the affray and in the descriptions which they gave of the persons of their assailants. But these descriptions are of the most meagre and general character and cannot be of much service in the pursuit. The Police, however, are doing all that they can in the matter, and the descriptions having been sent out by general alarm immediately after the affray, the officers throughout the City are on the alert for the assailants. As yet, however, the search has proved entirely unsuccessful, and no trace whatever of the midnight marauders has been found.

THE SHERIFF-STREET MURDER.

An Inquest by the Coroner—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Houston-street Police Station-house, over the remains of WM. KIERNAN who was shot in Sheriff-street, on Tuesday evening, by JOHN PURCELL, as fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The inquest was attended by an immense crowd of men and women, who live in the neighborhood, and the occurrence seemed to cause considerable excitement among them. The following evidence was elicited:

Joseph Dener, of No. 138 Pitt-street, a licensed vender, testified that he knew the deceased and the prisoner; he met them at No. 109 Sheriff-street, and saw William Purcell strike the deceased; the prisoner said, "Stand back, or I will hurt some of you;" at that time he saw a pistol discharged as it was pointed at the deceased; the prisoner started to run away, and went into the Station-house, where the witness followed him. There were several other persons on the opposite side of the street at the time of the assault. The witness then returned to the scene; he saw no blows struck except the one he alluded to; he did not know that the prisoner and the deceased had any difficulty previous to the occurrence; there were some men talking about a prize fight, and he told them they had better not fight.

John Tracy, of No. 109 Sheriff-street, testified that about half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the 24th inst. two young men talked about getting up a prize fight; about nine o'clock he was sitting in front of his house with Wm. Purcell; a crowd came up from Stanton-street, deceased being among them; the prisoner came from the direction of Houston-street, when words passed between them about the prize fight which was being gotten up; the prisoner said there should be no fight, and angry words passed between them; the deceased struck the prisoner three or four times in the face with his fist starting blood, and jumped at Wm. Purcell; the prisoner stepped back and fired a pistol, when deceased dropped; there was no other quarrel.

FRITZ PFEIFLE, of No. 116 Sheriff-street, and ROBERT CURTIS, of No. 188 Delancey-street, also testified that they knew both the deceased and the prisoner, and corroborated the evidence of the first two witnesses relative to the quarrel.

Sergeant ANDREW J. THOMPSON testified that the prisoner came into the Station-house followed by several men, and surrendered himself, saying that he had shot a man, at the same time handing over a pistol. He also stated that he did not intend to do it. When asked who he had shot, he replied, "BILLY KIERNAN, the hog-thief." Deceased had licked himself and his brother, and he intended to kill him. When told that deceased was dead, the prisoner said he was glad of it, adding that the deceased was a hog-thief, and that he (PURCELL) could catch a rope and swing as well as any young fellow he (the Sergeant) ever saw.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, and found a pistol-shot wound on the left side of the head, the bullet entering the brain. Deceased had evidently been a man of intemperate habits. The wound had, in his opinion, caused death.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and the Coroner held him for trial. He is 22 years of age, and resides at No. 109 Sheriff-street. He made no answer to the charge.

THE LIPPMANN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Inquest—An Open Verdict Rendered.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of City Marshal ALEXANDER LIPPMANN, whose death was the result of a wound on the head, inflicted on the 28th ult. as already reported. Several additional witnesses were examined, the only important one being Mrs. LEVY, one of the inmates of the premises where the fracas occurred. Her testimony is therefore appended:

[illegible] Levy, of No. 3_ Orchard-street, testified: I was standing in the doorway of the house, between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the day Mr. Lippmann was assaulted; I heard the deceased ask Mr. Freeman for the keys, but the latter refused to give them up; afterward saw deceased took the door, but did not know how he got the key; a painter who lives near the house, whose name I do not know, then came over and commenced quarreling with deceased, struck him twice and knocked off his hat; the painter then took up a piece of wood from an adjoining building where a new house was going up, with which he struck deceased on the right side of the head; the deceased fell down immediately after being struck; the deceased was bareheaded at the time; after the man had dealt the blow he remarked, "The Jew is not dead yet;" the assailant then went away, and soon after an officer came up and arrested Freund and another man; I cannot give any description of the man who struck Mr. Lippmann, except that he wore a painter's dress, had sandy whiskers, and, I think, a goatee; no one else struck the deceased.

The case being given to the jury, they rendered the following verdict:

"That ALEXANDER LIPPMANN, the deceased, came to his death from injuries received by being struck on the head with a piece of wood April 28, 1869, in the hands of some person or persons unknown."

The Coroner declined to discharge the persons under arrest, though he subsequently, by advice of the District-Attorney, consented to release them on nominal bail. They may or will in all probability offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer, who, it is believed, left the City soon after the occurrence.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots Himself Four Times Before He Kills Himself.

The sleepy village of Tarrytown was thrown into a state of unusual excitement yesterday morning by the report that one of its well-known young men had been found dead in the factory of the Irvington and Tarrytown Union Gas Company. The name of the young man was CHARLES H. STARR, and at the time of his death he was, as for some time previous he had been, engaged by the Company named as its Superintendent. His body was first discovered by JOHN DONOHUE, another employe of the Gas Company, at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It lay then with the face to the ground, and the first impression of its discoverer was that the deceased had fallen upon some of the irons near by, and, stunned by the fall, had not yet recovered from its effects. This impression was quickly dispelled, however, when, lying by the side of the body, a revolver, containing seven chambers, six of which had been discharged, was also espied. On turning the body over on its back, it was found besmeared with blood, and disfigured by four ghastly wounds. One of these lay directly over the temple on the right side of the head. The pistol had evidently been presented closely to the head, but had not been properly pointed, and the ball glided along the skull, under the scalp, to a point about two inches distant, when it passed out. The second, a more serious wound, was in the forehead. The pistol had this time been squarely presented, but, reluctant to accomplish its mission of death, the ball, instead of passing into the skull, had merely embedded itself into a depression it made there, where, covered by the flesh, it remained until removed by Dr. DAHLGREN, upon his *post-mortem* examination of the remains. A third wound lay in the breast, directly under the fourth rib, and still a fourth—and undoubtedly the fatal one—was made immediately below the fifth rib. The ball which inflicted the last wound penetrated the left lung through the bronchial artery, and though it was not found, is supposed to have passed thence onward to the spine.

The question which suggested itself to every mind on witnessing this scene of horror, was the same: Whose hand held the pistol which disfigured the body with its ugly wounds? Was death the result of murder or of suicide? The villagers seem to have had some difficulty in reaching a conclusion upon this point. The evidence was, however, strongest in favor of the theory of suicide. There were, indeed, two or three circumstances which gave some color to the theory of murder, but these were not wholly reliable. The watch of deceased was not found upon his person, and some thought the ghastly spectacle the work of its chief; but the fact that the hook of the chain was screwed together as though it were clasping the ring of a watch, certainly lent no countenance to this suspicion, and the subsequent discovery of the missing timekeeper in the shop of a jeweler, with whom it had been left for repairs, annihilated it altogether. Others founded their suspicion of murder upon the improbability that any man could, within the compass of half an hour, inflict four such terrible wounds upon his body. But this was not impossible. Others favored the theory because the pistol with which the shooting had been done was found cocked. This circumstance merely proves that the deceased intended to discharge another load into his body, and was hindered only by want of physical strength, or by a consciousness that those already discharged had accomplished their object.

The theory of suicide is more strongly supported. In fact every other theory was exploded by the testimony adduced before Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, upon his inquest into the cause of death yesterday. He had several times in the presence of friends threatened to take his life. His wife testified to his having remarked to her on Monday night, that if his life were insured for $5,000 he would not hesitate to put himself out of the world. His wife also testified that during that night he did not sleep at all. Yesterday morning he was up bright and early; at 7 o'clock he visited a friend named HACKETT, employed in the distillery of Mr. TYTTLER, and asked him if he owned a loaded pistol, explaining that he wished to shoot a cat with it. HACKETT had none to loan him, and he went away. Five minutes after, he had borrowed one from a clerk in a drug store in the lower part of Main-street, named SMITH. Nothing is positively known as to what occurred between his parting from SMITH and the finding of his lifeless body, except that two pistol reports were heard at about 7:30 o'clock by Mr. JACOB C. WEEKS, employed in the vicinity of the factory.

The motives for the suicide were not very definitely developed during the inquest yesterday. The testimony then adduced proved, however, that it was done in a moment of extreme depression of spirits. The principal of the difficulties which reduced him to this lamentable state, seems to have been business transactions. His wife testified that when he reached home, on Monday evening, he remarked that he felt discouraged; that things were going wrong at the gas house, but in what particular he failed to specify; that he thought that the Gas Company was dissatisfied with him, and that if his life were insured he would prefer death to life. He also carried home with him the coal account-book, and asked his sister-in-law to look over it, remarking that he was so nervous that he found it impossible to do it himself.

These facts were given to the jury before whom the inquest was conducted yesterday, and its members, after a long consultation, returned with a verdict that deceased came to his death by pistol shot wounds by his own hand while laboring under temporary depression of mind.

STARR was less than thirty years of age, and bore, among his fellow-villagers, a character beyond reproach.

Assault With a Murderous Weapon.

JESSE GOSSLER, a German sailor, was arrested yesterday by Officer SULLIVAN, of the First Precinct, on a charge of having made a murderous assault upon MARGARET MOORE, with a formidable Japanese clasp-knife. It appears that the prisoner was intoxicated and quarreled with the complainant, when he produced the knife and threatened to use it. The woman escaped from GOSSLER and caused his arrest. The officer on searching his prisoner found on his person a knife of the Malay or Creese pattern, the blade being fully ten inches in length and a formidable weapon. When arraigned before Judge DOWLING, at the Tombs, the accused was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A Juvenile Stabbing Affray.

THOMAS MARKIE, of No. 134 Mott-street, and several other boys were playing marbles in Benson-street yesterday afternoon, when PATRICK SULLIVAN, of No. 55 Mulberry-street, stole some of the marbles and ran off. He was pursued by young MARKIE, and being overtaken by him, he turned and stabbed his prisoner in the arm with a penknife, causing two severe wounds. The boy was subsequently arrested, and on being brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, he was held for trial.

Suspicious Case of Drowning—Three or Four Boys Arrested.

On Sunday last JOSEPH MCCORMICK, aged 8 years, and living with his widowed mother at No. 78 Lewis-street, went to the foot of Stanton-street with several other boys, where they entered a boat and began playing. Young MCCORMICK either fell or was pushed into the water and was drowned, the remains being still missing. As the companions of the deceased made several different and contradictory statements, Captain WALSH, of the Eleventh Ward Police, has placed two or three of them under arrest with a view of sifting the case and getting at the truth.

Daring Burglary in the Police Headquarters.

Some time during Monday night a daring burglar forced his way into the office of Mr. Police Commissioner BRENNAN, at the Central Office, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, when he broke open the desk and stole therefrom a small quantity of postage stamps and some few articles of small value. The thief must have gained access to the building through the new wing now in course of erection, though he should have been detected by the policemen on duty in the building. In all probability the burglar intended making a raid in Commissioner MANIERRE's room, as he is Treasurer of the Excise Board. As the policemen on duty are deemed to have neglected their instructions, Sergeant DAVIS, the Superintendent of the Building, has preferred charges against them, and they will be tried before the Board at an early day. The matter of the burglary is deemed a good joke in the Department.

Roddy the Blacksmith and his Gang at Work.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning Officer MULLALY, of the Fourth Ward Police, was assaulted while patroling his post on Chatham-square by a gang of rowdies, led by a notorious ruffian and a member of "Roddy the Blacksmith's" gang, known as "Brick-bat Jimmy." The officer was struck on the head with a brick, sustaining a severe scalp wound. He, however, with the assistance of other officers, arrested all of his assailants.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER.

The Quaker City in Custody of the United States Marshal.

The steamer *Quaker City*, or *Columbia*, as she has been lately designated, was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal for contemplated violation of the neutrality laws. A few days ago Collector GRINNELL became aware of suspicious circumstances connected with the vessel, and he telegraphed such information as he was possessed of to Washington. He received a reply directing him to withhold the vessel's papers and to communicate with the United States District-Attorney. After a full investigation of all facts, District-Attorney PIERREPONT yesterday entered a process against the vessel, and she was placed in the custody of the United States Marshal.

The *Quaker City* is an old and rickety vessel, barely, it is said, seaworthy. She has been lately running on a Southern route, but she did not pay expenses, and was withdrawn and laid up. Within a few weeks past she was purchased by her present owners for an amount somewhere between $100,000 and $120,000. She was then altered, all her deck incumbrances being removed, a heavy platform, looking very much like a gun-deck, placed aft, and her wheel-house also placed aft. A cargo of 2,600 barrels of flour was placed on board, and a crew of about forty men shipped. A number of these left, as the vessel did not sail at the time her officers promised she would. Others, however, have been procured, and then application was made at the Custom-house for clearance papers for Kingston. These were of course refused, although the owners of the vessel offered to give bonds to almost any amount if the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The *Quaker City* now lies at the pier foot of Thirteenth-street, East River, and there it seems she is likely to remain for some time to come.

THE CROTON BOARD.

The Rumored Insanity of the President—The Business of the Board.

The statement made in a morning paper of yesterday, that Mr. THOMAS STEPHENS, President of the Croton Board, is insane and confined in a lunatic asylum, is flatly contradicted by the officials of the Department. Mr. STEPHENS has been suffering from ill health for six months past, and a few weeks ago he met with an accident which increased the physical difficulties under which he had been laboring, but during the whole time he has never been so much prostrated, with the exception of a few days, as to be unable to attend to business. The further statement that the business of the Croton Department is at a standstill, that no requisitions can be made by the Department, and that the salaries of the officials are in arrears, is also contradicted. On Saturday last a number of requisitions and other papers bearing Mr. STEPHENS' signature were sent in to the Comptroller, and contracts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars were opened on the same day, and will be awarded as soon as the sureties are approved by Mr. CONNOLLY.

The whole rumor of Mr. STEPHENS' insanity arose from the monthly pay-roll of the employes of the Department being returned because it did not bear Mr. STEPHENS' signature as usual, he being out of town. The omission has been rectified, and Mr. STEPHENS will be at his post as usual some time during the week.

Bids for City Stock.

Yesterday the following proposals for $1,000,000 Street Opening and Improvement Bonds were opened at the Comptroller's office. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Proposals were received from twenty-seven different persons, the total amount bid for being $4,891,500, and the average rate being about $102,500:

	Amount.	Rate.
Vermilye & Co.	$10,000	100.00
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	100.50
Chemical Bank	10,000	100.12½
Chemical Bank	10,000	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	10,000	100.37½
Henry Clews & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	102.00
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	102.75
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	5,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	5,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	5,000	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	200,000	100.05
Henry Clews & Co.	200,000	100.05
Henry Clews & Co.	200,000	100.05
Henry Clews & Co.	200,000	100.10
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.00
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	[illegible]
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.15
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	[illegible]
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	[illegible]
Joseph Fisher	10,000	[illegible]
Lewis J. White	40,000	[illegible]
Samuel S. Sands & Co.	10,000	101.00
Geo. Barclay	5,000	[illegible]
Geo. Barclay	5,000	[illegible]
C. Clarke	2,000	100.00
Geo. K. Sistare	50,000	[illegible]
Geo. K. Sistare	50,000	[illegible]
Geo. K. Sistare	50,000	[illegible]
Geo. K. Sistare	50,000	101.00
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	[illegible]
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	[illegible]
R. Crowley	25,000	[illegible]
New-York Life Insurance Co.	200,000	[illegible]
New-York Life Insurance Co.	200,000	[illegible]
New-York Life Insurance Co.	200,000	[illegible]
New-York Life Insurance Co.	200,000	[illegible]
Alfred Tobias, Trustee	7,500	[illegible]
New-York Savings Bank	75,000	[illegible]
F. W. Foote, Jr.	50,000	[illegible]
J. J. Cisco & Son	200,000	100.11
J. J. Cisco & Son	200,000	[illegible]
J. J. Cisco & Son	200,000	[illegible]
J. J. Cisco & Son	200,000	[illegible]
Chas. D. Mathews	5,000	100.11
Chas. D. Mathews	5,000	[illegible]
Chas. D. Mathews	5,000	[illegible]
J. H. Pearce	5,000	[illegible]
Teutonia Savings Bank	25,000	[illegible]
Mr. E. Lawrence, Trustee	50,000	[illegible]
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	$1,000,000	[illegible]
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	50,000	[illegible]
Jane Spencer	1,000	[illegible]
Atlantic Savings Bank	100,000	[illegible]
Atlantic Savings Bank	100,000	[illegible]
Wm. & J. O'Brien	10,000	101.00
Total	$4,891,500	

Asserted Robbery—A Doubtful Case.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., FREDERICK W. SCHWARTZ came to the City from Hunter's Point, and passed the evening in drinking wine at the Atlantic Garden, on the Bowery. About 11 o'clock he started to go home, but, being very sick, sat down for a time near the corner of Catharine-street. While he was sitting there two men came to him and said he had better get up, for a policeman was coming and would arrest him. They helped him up, took him to a saloon and gave him some soda-water, which made him worse than before. Then they took him to Chrystie-street, and in the entry of a house robbed him of his watch and ran off. He pursued them, and caught HYMAN UKRAINSKI, the man who had held him while the other took the watch. UKRAINSKI was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on an indictment for robbery.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, through the interpreter, told his story as above.

UKRAINSKI was then called to the stand, and stated that a man named KIDD met him in the street on the evening in question, and asked him to come and talk German to a man who was drunk. He consented, and afterward helped carry SCHWARTZ to the house in Chrystie-street, KIDD saying that he would sleep there. While he was holding the drunken man up in the entry, KIDD suddenly snatched the watch and ran. He (UKRAINSKI) was walking off slowly with SCHWARTZ when the latter, all at once, accused him of the robbery and had him arrested. The complainant's story and that of the prisoner differed only with reference to the gait at which the latter left the scene of the robbery. The jury, unwilling to convict of so grave a charge on uncertain evidence, brought a verdict of petit larceny from the person, and Judge BEDFORD sent the boy to State Prison for five years.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide by a Millionaire.

Yesterday morning Mr. BARRETT H. VAN AUKEN, a gentleman well known in mining circles, and the President of the Durango Silver Mining Company, made a most desperate and probably successful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that Mr. VAN AUKEN, who has an office on the same floor as that of the East Tennessee Zinc Company, on the first floor of No. 73 William-street, was standing at the door about 1 o'clock in company with two or three gentlemen connected with the Zinc Company, and they all passed inside together. Mr. VAN AUKEN was seen to go into his own office, and he immediately dispatched his office boy on an errand. One of the gentlemen, already alluded to, then passed into VAN AUKEN's office, and was horrified to find his friend bleeding excessively from a frightful wound in the throat. Medical aid was summoned, and the flow of blood was staunched. It appears that the misguided man acted with considerable deliberation, as several letters addressed to his friends and executors were found on the desk, as well as his shirt-collar and cravat, which he had removed, the better to effect his purpose. The wound inflicted with the razor was a very deep one, though the blade had escaped the windpipe. The physicians who attended the patient have considerable hopes of his ultimate recovery, although he has lost an immense quantity of blood. Mr. VAN AUKEN is a son-in-law of Mr. C. K. GARRISON, resides at No. 421 Fifth-avenue, and is reputed to be a millionaire, so that the motive which impelled him to make the attempt at self-destruction is unknown. He always appeared to enjoy life in a rational and contented manner, and his conduct yesterday is somewhat of a mystery in the absence of the key, which is no doubt in possession of his relatives.

A Gallant Policeman.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and promoted Patrolman GRANGER, of the First Ward, to the position of roundsman, as a reward for his gallantry in nobly rescuing two soldiers who recently fell in the East River from a Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat. Roundsman GRANGER has also been presented with a purse of $65 from the rescued soldiers and their friends, in order that he may replace the uniform spoiled by his leap into the salt water.

ART IN BROOKLYN.

New Building of the Art Association—The Location and Design.

The Brooklyn Art Association consists of many of the leading and public-spirited gentlemen of that city, and includes in its membership several leading artists, besides a number of the best scholars in America. The Association has resolved to erect a first-class building with all the appliances and facilities necessary to enable artists to exhibit their works to the best advantage, and the public to inspect them with every opportunity for fair-play criticism, before approval. With these points in view, the managers of the Association have already purchased ground immediately adjacent to the Academy of Music, and are now engaged in raising the funds necessary to pay for the building. More than half the money required for this purpose has been subscribed, and the friends of art are solicited to aid the Association in completing its work. The ground secured has a frontage on Montague-street of fifty feet, and a depth of one hundred feet. The style of the new building, as decided upon, is of the Gothic order. The exhibition gallery is to be on the second floor. It will have an area of sixty-six feet and forty-six feet, with a height of thirty feet, and lighted with a skylight. On the east side will be an entrance to a passage twelve feet wide, connecting with the Academy of Music, a facility by which the two buildings can be used together on extraordinary occasions. In the front part of the building, on the same floor, will be the water-color gallery measuring nineteen feet by twenty-four feet. On the upper floor will be gallery for statuary and two studios with good light. These are the principal features of the interior. The plan gives promise of a very handsome and dignified exterior. The main entrance will be at the base of a lofty tower, and will be constituted of a high Gothic arch, sustained by grouped columns of variegated marbles. The front will be of Cleveland stone, pale buff in color, with a relief of dark red and gray. The arch of the main entrance will be guarded with iron gates. The vestibule will be approached through massive carved doors of wood. It will occupy twelve feet by eight feet. Beyond this vestibule will be a spacious hall extending to the rear of the building, the span of the arched ceiling resting on two rows of columns. Connecting with the hall will be the dressing and retiring rooms for visitors.

CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUD.

How the Criminal Courts are Used for Collection of Debts.

So long ago as the 14th of April last, Mr. CLINTON GILBERT, of the Greenwich Savings Bank, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and filed a very verbose document alleging that he had been defrauded by JESSE BUDLONG and JOHN MURRAY, Jr., of the sum of $35,000. The complaint gave the details of this stupendous fraud with great particularity, and it appeared from the paper, that in May, 1868, GILBERT indorsed notes for BUDLONG for the amount named, and as security for the money received mortgages upon the property of BUDLONG in Ohio, and especially upon certain property in the town of Clarendon, Geauga County, known as the Chardon Cheese Factory, whose value was stated at $15,000. Especial mention is made of this property as the chief inducement for the sums of the loans, and it is also alleged that as to this property, and all other included in the mortgages, assurance was given by BUDLONG that it was a first lien, and upon the faith of his representations GILBERT became responsible, and indorsed the notes upon which the money was raised.

The complaint further alleges that GILBERT was induced, by the request and representations of BUDLONG, to delay sending the mortgages to the several county clerks in Ohio for record, and that when he did send them he found that his securities had been superseded by mortgages of prior date, executed by BUDLONG to JOHN MURRAY, Jr., which had already been entered on the record, and constituted the first liens upon the whole of the property. Meantime GILBERT had become solely responsible for the whole of the money by the neglect of BUDLONG to provide for the payment of the notes, and at the same time he discovered that the securities which he held were worthless.

Upon this complaint a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sergeant MCDERMOTT, of the Court Squad, but its execution was long delayed by the absence of both of the accused persons from the City. Yesterday, however, Sergeant MCDERMOTT learned that BUDLONG had returned to New-York, and he then arrested him at No. 3 Front-street. When the prisoner was arraigned during the afternoon he stated that he is a merchant and a resident of Brooklyn, and in answer to the charge made against him pleaded not guilty and demanded an examination. Justice DODGE demanded bail for his appearance in the sum of $70,000, and the accused not being prepared at the moment to furnish security to so large an amount, was committed to the Second District Police Prison. MURRAY has not yet been arrested, and is said to be still in Ohio.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following building have been surveyed and declared unsafe, during the past week, and Mr. JAS. M. MACGREGOR, the Superintendent of Buildings, has caused notices to that effect to be served on their respective owners.

Report No. 129—House No. 44 West Fourth-street, south side; front and rear walls bulged and cracked, also the party walls between Nos. 44 and 46 are badly cracked, &c., from settlement. Owner, HENRY HARRISON.

Report No. 130—House No. 194 Greene-street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, C. ROOSEVELT.

Report No. 131—House No. 261 First-avenue, rear; rear wall very badly bulged and cracked. Owner, GEO. OCHS.

Report No. 132—House No. 304 West Thirty-ninth-street, south side; the two-story extension in rear of said building is cracked and bulged and hangs out of plumb about three inches; it is liable to fall at any moment. Owner, RICHARD FISHER.

Report No. 133—House No. 2 Catharine-slip; brick wall or fence dividing the two yards, No. 2 Catharine-slip and No. 123 Cherry-street, unsafe and liable to fall at any moment. Owner, JAMES APPLEBY.

Report No. 134—House No. 25 Elm-street, rear; fourth-story front wall has fallen out and the remainder of the front wall has become dangerous. Owner, A. T. STEWART.

Report No. 135—House No. 76 Charlton-street, south side; chimneys above the roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Sr.

Report No. 136—House No. 72 Charlton-street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, Mr. J. DAVIS.

Report No. 137—House No. 174 Charlton-street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, J. J. IMES.

Report No. 138—House No. 78 Charlton-street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, JAMES MOONEY.

Report No. 139—House No. 80 Charlton-street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, JAMES MOONEY.

Report No. 140—House No. 82 Charlton-street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, C. DELANO.

Report No. 141—House southeast corner Charlton and Hudson streets; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, H. HENKEN.

Expedition by Artists to the Polar Sea.

Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, the artist, whose cruise to the shores of Labrador in search of icebergs last Summer is, doubtless, well remembered, will undertake a similar enterprise this season on a much larger scale. He has chartered a steamship of 280 tons at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and on the 28th proximo will sail thence, accompanied by several artists, for the Arctic regions, visiting all the points of interest made famous by the explorations of Drs. KANE and HAYES, and returning in about three months. The route of the expedition will be as follows: Leaving St. Johns, the party will sail directly for the west coast of Greenland, touching at the principal Dutch and Esquimaux settlements along the coast, (including Upernavick, the northernmost settlement on the globe,) for the purpose of studying the character and customs of the inhabitants. Beyond Upernavick, the voyage will follow up the track pursued by Drs. KANE and HAYES, as far as Smith's Sound. The expedition will then turn south and west and visit Lancaster Sound, pushing through, if possible, as far as Beechy Island, the Winter quarters of FRANKLIN; thence homeward by the line of the American coast. The steamer to be employed is one of the class known as "Newfoundland Sealers," which are built in Scotland, expressly for service in the ice packs of the Arctic bays and straits, and are unequaled in resisting strength of hull and ramming power of engine, by any other vessels in the world. Two skillful photographers have been engaged to accompany the expedition, and a small number of passengers, not over five, will be taken in the cabin. It is possible that Dr. J. I. HAYES may be among the latter. It is to be hoped that all that is anticipated by Mr. BRADFORD will be realized.

The German Carpenters (Eight-Hour Workers).

These men, who have recently formed an organization, which during the brief period of its existence, has enrolled over 1,300 members, have just taken the initiative in striking for an increase of wages. They have called upon their employers, informing them that from the 1st of next month they will demand $4 per day for ten hours' labor for first-class workmen, and $3 50 for second-rate men. They request the employers to appoint a conference committee to meet a similar committee of the journeymen, for the purpose of coming to an understanding in the matter. The employing carpenters lately formed an organization to take action in reference to the demands of the workmen. The journeymen carpenters' organization is composed of three branches, which meet in Third-street, Thirty-second-street and Harlem. This division of the organization into three branches has been effected for the purpose of giving each carpenter in the City an opportunity to join the movement. At present the wages of the men range from $2 50 to $3.

Second Assembly District Union Republicans.

The third meeting of the Second Assembly District Union Republicans, for the election of officers, was held last evening at No. 475 Pearl-street. The following ticket was elected, the great body of the Republicans having withdrawn: For President, Dennis McLaughlin; for Vice-Presidents, Michael J. Ryan, Michael Hayes; for Treasurer, Michael Haley; for Recording Secretary, Matthew Stewart; for Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ellis; for members of the General Committee, Dennis McLaughlin, George Ross, James Oates. As at the former meetings, "Reddy the Blacksmith," accompanied by his myrmidons of the Fourth Ward Democracy, was on the ground prepared to offer every opposition. Being aware of this, the Republicans of the district did not put in an appearance. They have reorganized, and resolve to contest the issue.

Third Anniversary of the Harlem Catholic Association.

The Harlem Catholic Association celebrated their third anniversary at Sultzer's East River Park yesterday afternoon. The members of the society, numbering about seventy-five, and accompanied by their female friends, devoted themselves to terpsichorean amusements, and gaily treaded the lively measures played by Grafulla's String Band. There was a good attendance, and everything went very pleasantly. The object of the Society is to form a club and build a hall and reading-room for the benefit of the Catholic young men of this district, whereby a taste for literature and the graver questions of life may be cultivated.

Five Points Mission.

The $22,000 bequeathed to this institution by the late A. B. SCOLES has enabled the managers to enlarge the building, provide new recitation-rooms, offices, &c., and to realize their long-cherished plan of fitting up a free library and reading-room. The completion of this work was celebrated yesterday by a reception. Very many visitors came. The children went through a variety of exercises, and there were abundant indications that everything is in good working order. The ladies have not yet, however, done all that they wish to accomplish, and would be glad to receive contributions of books, periodicals or money.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—*Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

Nos. [illegible]—Skinner vs. Bush. [illegible]—Baer vs. Herzog et al. [illegible]—Great West'n Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al. 1490—Newman vs. Hicks. 1495—First Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 213—Volkenning vs. Kleder. 1500—Lewis vs. Grassman. 1418—Allerton vs. Chamberlain. 1139—Kramer vs. Barth et al. 1040—Gorman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 617—Norton vs. Egerton. 1497—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 980—Wennmann vs. London et al. 484—Hand vs. Williamsb'g City Fire Ins. Co. [illegible]—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer. 1070—Architectural Iron Works vs. Spratt. [illegible]—Leake vs. Bowden. [illegible]—Burlingame vs. Watson et al. 477—Davis vs. Ryle, Jr. [illegible]—Starr vs. Fuller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 276—Lockwood vs. Manice et al. 277—Smith vs. Manice. 286—Manice vs. Manice. [illegible]—Nicholas vs. Boyd et al. 281—Donadi et al. vs. Ireland. [illegible]—Boyce vs. Chester et al. [illegible]—Coit et al. vs. Campbell et al. [illegible]—Bowman, Receiver, vs. Woodbridge. [illegible]—Muller vs. Haller et al. 381—Lyon vs. Treadwell et al. [illegible]—Bouche vs. Flament et al. [illegible]—De Vigne vs. Same. [illegible]—Hackettstown Nat. Bank vs. Rae et al. [illegible]—Chase vs. Scott. [illegible]—Lawson vs. Terry. [illegible]—Frith et al. vs. Campbell et al. [illegible]—Segelmann vs. Seguenheim. [illegible]—Bell vs. Waterbury. [illegible]—Sherwood et al. vs. Harris, Trustee, &c. [illegible]—Powers et al. vs. Morse et al. [illegible]—Oakley, Ex'r, &c., vs. Danforth et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos. 122—Isaac et al. vs. Harp. 45—In re. Goodwin. [illegible]—Paterson vs. Bloomer. [illegible]—Rathbone et al. vs. Leland et al. [illegible]—Goldstein et al. vs. Benedict et al. [illegible]—Brainly et al. vs. Tuttle. [illegible]—Hockman vs. Tuttle. [illegible]—Green et al. vs. Marsh. [illegible]—Hall vs. Van Winkle. [illegible]—Same vs. Same. [illegible]—Rathbun et al. vs. Leland. [illegible]—Angell vs. Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company et al.

Call No. 180—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—*Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos. [illegible]—Pinnin vs. Molloy. 775—McGrath vs. Bell. [illegible]—Boston vs. Blinn et al. 281—Manahan et al. vs. Marshall Patent Mica Roofing Co. [illegible]—Bass vs. Groh. [illegible]—Flynn vs. Noone. [illegible]—Schwerkart vs. McNamara. 381—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer, &c. [illegible]—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c. [illegible]—Eisenhauer vs. Brown. [illegible]—Wagner vs. McQuade. [illegible]—Wollenberger vs. Herz. [illegible]—Diamond vs. O'Brien. 342—Hardaway, Bolt, Spike, Rivet Mfg. Co. vs. Caldwell.

Part II.—*Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos. [illegible]—Hawkins vs. Palmer. [illegible]—Agge, &c., vs. Funk et al. [illegible]—Tuska vs. Schnepel. 722—Howell vs. Schnepel. [illegible]—Friedlander vs. Strobel. [illegible]—Hufnagel, Adm'r, &c., vs. Cristalar. [illegible]—Brown et al. vs. Mix. 124—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co. [illegible]—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff. [illegible]—Eames vs. Eames. [illegible]—Rudolph vs. Alfwyer. [illegible]—Hoffman vs. Bishop et al. 1000—Denham vs. Flynn. 1011—Vandermeyde vs. Francis, &c. 604—Haywood vs. Benedict.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—*Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Equity Cases.

Nos. 158—Roberts vs. Gale et al. 108—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bleeckerst. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co. 107—The Mayor, &c., vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way, &c., R. R. Co. 109—The Mayor, &c., vs. B'way and 7th-av. R. R. Co. 120—Caswell vs. Davis et al. [illegible]—Dellevie vs. Edelson. [illegible]—Bathgate vs. Haskins. [illegible]—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al. 180—Menke vs. Kruse.

Part II.—*Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos. 180—Menke vs. Kruse. 112—Devlin vs. Pike. [illegible]—Davis vs. Anderson. 148—Clark vs. Inglis. 161—Hoyt vs. Wicks. 121—Keeler vs. Wilkins. 143—Herrick vs. Westcott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

The People vs. Thos. Barly; perjury. The Same vs. Elizabeth Ann Munday; grand larceny. The Same vs. Chas. Johnson; grand larceny. The Same vs. George L. Schultz; burglary. The Same vs. Maurice J. Byrnes; felonious assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions were rendered yesterday:

Commercial Warehousing Company of New-York *vs.* Lebus C. Stewart; motion to strike out answer as shown, granted, with $10 costs.

Wm. F. Jordan *vs.* Henry Babcock; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

James Ely *vs.* James Richardson; motion to open default denied, with $10 costs.

Patrick Burns *vs.* Bridget Sheehan; judgment for defendant, with costs.

Margaret Bulger *vs.* James Lynch; judgment for specific performance by defendant of contract, and for an accounting to be settled; costs allowed plaintiff.

Edwin Monk *vs.* Allen D. Young; motion to set aside judgment and execution account to the defendant, Harry, and as to joint property of defendant, denied, with $10 costs.

CASE BEFORE THE COURT.

William L. Roy vs. John Robinson, Thomas Rice, Samuel Stewart, Maria Stillwell.—This was an action by William L. Roy, claiming some title to land in Clarkson-street, Flatbush, under judgment against Theodore Shellaber.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, that the plaintiff had no cause of action, on his own showing.

On argument the Court gave judgment for the defendants.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

DECISIONS.

In the case of Whitler *vs.* Onderdonk, demurrer overruled; defendant to have liberty to amend within twenty days after service of order on payment of costs of demurrer.

In The Same *vs.* The Same, costs to be re-taxed and defendant allowed to bring matter of the allowances before the Court.

In the case of Lockwood *vs.* Dailey, plaintiff entitled to judgment claimed.

In the case of Moran *vs.* Fourth-avenue Commissioners, demurrer overruled; defendant to have twenty days to answer on payment of costs.

In the case of Hayward *vs.* Brainard, proceedings should be set aside.

In the case of Mulvey *vs.* the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society; judgment of $40 for plaintiffs.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

ROBBERY IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

About 6 o'clock Monday evening the room of Mrs. C. L. Stone, in the boarding-house of Mrs. Gleason, No. 147 East Fourth-street, was broken open and robbed of wearing apparel and other articles valued at $100. A man named Hugh Von Elsner occupied the next room, and as the communicating door between the two rooms had been broken open, and the thief had evidently made his escape through the rooms of Von Elsner, that person was suspected of the crime, and was arrested by Detective Tully of the Fifteenth Precinct. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday afternoon, and, pleading not guilty, declared that he was fully able to prove that he was absent from his room at the time the robbery was committed. He was remanded until this morning to give him an opportunity to produce witnesses.

A DISHONEST SHOP-BOY.

John D. Hanken, whose arrest upon charges of pilfering large amounts of money from his employers has been mentioned, was arraigned yesterday upon a complaint made by Claus Wilkens, No. 167 Greene-street, and was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A RECKLESS TRUCKMAN.

Patrick Fitzpatrick was arraigned on complaint of Officer Hayden, of the Seventh Precinct, who states that the prisoner was in charge of a truck, and when near the corner of Monroe and Market streets, James Turner, an infant seventeen months old, being in the way, Hayden called to Fitzpatrick to stop, but he paid no attention to the call, and two wheels of his truck passed over the child, injuring it severely. The officer at once took the heedless truckman in custody, and yesterday he was committed to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

STEALING LEAD PIPE.

Frank Burns and Richard Gaffney, two youths, sixteen years of age, were arrested by Officers Johnson and Hults, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for stealing lead pipe valued at $25 from the unfinished building at the corner of Delancey and Lewis streets. They confessed their guilt, and a complaint having been made by John Scheppart, No. 330 East Fourth-street, they were fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 25, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	118⅝		20 W'fs. & Exp. Asso.		107½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119½		100 Adams Ex.		60½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., ...new	119⅛		[illegible] do.		[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121⅜		25 Wells-Fargo Ex.		[illegible]
50,000 do.	121⅝		110 A. M. U. Ex.		[illegible]
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...new b3	119½		200 U. S. Ex.		[illegible]
7,500 do.	119½		200 N. Y. Cen.		[illegible]
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅜		[illegible]		[illegible]
75,000 do. ...b3	119½		500 Hudson R.		162½
10,000 do.	119¼		[illegible]		[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	108⅛		[illegible]		[illegible]
1,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]		200 Harlem		151½
17,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	66⅛		[illegible] do...bet. call		[illegible]
20,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58⅛		1700 Reading		[illegible]
500 Ga. State 7s	96		[illegible]		[illegible]
9,000 N. C. 6s, new	55		1000 Mich. Southern		[illegible]
1,000 do.	55¼		[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
4,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	102¾		[illegible]		[illegible]
500 Ohio 6s, '75	100		[illegible]		[illegible]
5,000 Ohio 6's, '70	100		[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 Erie 2d M.	100		[illegible]		[illegible]
1,000 Har. 1st M.	99½		200 Clev. & Pitts.		[illegible]
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.	121		[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	94		1150 Chic. & N. W.		[illegible]
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	98		[illegible]		[illegible]
1,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	84		2000 Chic. & N. W. Pf.		[illegible]
12,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	98¾		[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	94½		1700 Lake Shore R.		[illegible]
1,000 T. & W. Equip. B.	76		[illegible]		[illegible]
1,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Con.	84		[illegible]		[illegible]
7,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st	91		[illegible]		[illegible]
11,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	85¼		100 Chi. & R. I. R.		[illegible]
5,000 do...bet. call	85½		[illegible]		[illegible]
25,000 do.	85¾		[illegible]		[illegible]
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West Div.	85		100 Mil. & St. P.		[illegible]
2,500 Lake S. Div. Bs.	90		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.		[illegible]
5,000 Mar. Trus. 10s cts.	90		200 T., W. & W.		[illegible]
2,000 do.	83½		[illegible]		[illegible]
10,000 do. ...b3	83		[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 St. Louis & I. M. 1st M. Bds.	85½		100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.		[illegible]
2,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	115		[illegible]		[illegible]
200 Bank Commerce	127		2000 P., Ft. W. & C.		[illegible]
30 Continental Bk.	100		[illegible]		[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 N. Car. 6s, o.	60	100 Ill. Cen.	146
1,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	68½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
5,000 Ala. St. 8s, Bs.	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C., 2d M.	97	200 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	85⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
6,000 Am. D. & Im. Co. 7s	88½	200 Lake Shore	[illegible]
4,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West Div.	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	118⅝
5,000 do.	122⅛	10,000 [illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	116⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	116¾	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	[illegible]
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119¼	10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	108½

NEW-NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$20,000 South Car., '68	65½	100 Hudson	163½
10,000 do. ...b3	65¾	400 Reading	[illegible]
5,000 do.	65½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 West. U. T.	43½	200 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	83½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Ill. Cen.	146		

TUESDAY, May 25—P. M.

There was a sudden yielding in the rates of Foreign Exchange this morning from 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. on London to 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. for Bankers' signatures, the leading firms, who had been standing out for 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent., reducing their settlements to 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. Sight and short sight London fell to 110@109⅞ ₱ cent. The business, upon the whole, even at these lower terms, was not important in amount for the Cunard steamer sailing on Wednesday afternoon. It is possible that more will be done to-morrow forenoon, but the immediate look of the market, notwithstanding the current discussions about extravagant Importations and the "balance of Foreign Trade" against the United States. Of course, the lower figures and dullness in rates are partially accounted for by the recent renewal of very considerable remittances of United States 5-20s to England and the Continent. The London market has not yet been closed to the free distribution of these Bonds, as the movements of the Bank of England and the irritation growing out of Mr. SUMNER's speech might possibly imply.

The effect of the lower Foreign Exchanges and the superabundance of Gold for Cash delivery caused decline of full one and one and a half ₱ cent. from the course of the Gold Room yesterday, and the range of sales to-day was 140⅞@140½@141@141⅛@140⅝@140⅝ ₱ cent., to the close of Bank hours. The later quotations are noted below. The speculative holders of Gold paid 7 ₱ cent. Interest to carry over their balances.

The Money Market ruled steady at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper, of short date. The Country balances of the Banks and private Banking establishments are now on the increase, as usual in May and June, but there appears to be sufficient activity on the Stock Exchange at comparatively high prices for the Railways, to keep these balances well employed at 7 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States yielded ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the last prices of Monday, partly in sympathy with Gold so far as the 5-20s dealt in abroad are concerned, and also on the realization of profits from the advance of the past week or ten days by holders who failed to take advantage of the extreme rise. To-morrow, at noon, the Secretary of the Treasury will make further purchases to the amount of $1,000,000 of the cheapest 5-20s which may be tendered under sealed proposals. The market at the close of the day was steady. The Southern State Bonds were again in good request.

In the Railway market there was a decidedly Bullish excitement through the forenoon, especially in Reading and most of the Western Roads, while the Vanderbilt New-York lines were barely steady. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Shares, soon to be made one Stock, rose to 110@110⅛ ₱ cent.; Pittsburg to 100¼; Reading to 101⅝; Ohio and Mississippi to 35¼; Northwest Preferred to 105¾; the Common to 93; Wabash to 78½; St. Paul Preferred to 87½; the Common to 78¼; Fort Wayne to 158¼; and Rock Island to 128 ₱ cent. The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central recovered to 44½@45 ₱ cent. We are reminded from the office of this Company that our statement the other day that the Dividends on the Stock to be paid by the great Pennsylvania Railway Corporation, out of 30 ₱ cent. net earnings of the leased lines—586 miles in extent—of the Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis Central, are not limited to 6 ₱ cent. per annum, but are to be paid to the full extent of the future net earnings, (30 ₱ cent. on the gross traffic,) which, in the rapid progress of business in the West, may in a few years reach 10 ₱ cent. in place of 6 per cent. The interest to be provided by the Lessee on the Debt of the Company is $1,560,000, or 30 ₱ cent. on $5,126,000 annual gross earnings on the 586 miles.

About 2:30 P. M. a sudden and somewhat violent reaction occurred against the market, and prices on the Western Roads went down from 1 to 1½ ₱ cent., and on one or two Stocks full 2 ₱ cent. One or two Broad-street firms had their Brokers selling freely at the decline, while no one seemed to know the cause of the reaction. The market subsequently recovered to a tone of steadiness, although the buoyancy of the morning was still wanting.

At the close of business in the Long Room and on the Street the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅛	122⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	119½	119⅜
American Gold Coin	141⅞	140⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅜	66⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58⅛
Missouri Bonds	89¾	90
North Carolina Bonds, new	55½	55¼
New-York Central	194⅜	193⅝
Reading Railway	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅜	127⅞
Northwest Common	92⅝	91¾
Northwest Preferred	105⅝	105⅛
Michigan Southern	109⅜	109⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	157¾	157⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½	98⅜
Pacific Mail Company	83⅜	83⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	87⅛
St. Paul Common	76⅝	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	77⅞	77⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅜	35⅜
Mariposa Preferred	50⅝	51⅛
Lake Shore	108½	109⅛
Hudson River	163½	161½
Louisiana Levee 8s	69	69

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	120	5-20 coup. n. is '65	119⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	116	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	116⅝	10-40 coup.	109
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅝	6's Currency	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97½	Louisiana, levee bds.	69⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	California 7s	120
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	101
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	68⅜	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	66⅛	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	110⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	63	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	58⅛	N. Y. [illegible] Canal, '72	102⅛
Georgia 6s	81⅛	N. Y. [illegible] Canal, '73	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95	N. Y. [illegible] Canal, '74	100
North Carolina 6s	60	N. Y. [illegible] Canal, '75	100
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	55⅛	N. Y. [illegible] Canal, '77	100
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. [illegible] Canal, '78	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '78	97
Louisiana 6s	72		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	142⅛
Manhattan	145	People's	150
Merchants'	127	East River	104
Mechanics'	140	Nassau	104
America	140	St. Nicholas	115
Phenix	112	Marine	150
Mechanics & Traders'	130	Commonwealth	103
National	111	Imp. and Traders'	107
Commerce	127	Park	166
American Exchange	114	Central National	115
Chatham	155	Fourth National	107
Bank of the Republic	115	Ninth National	114
Bank of North Amer.	111	Tenth National	125
Hanover	116	Gold Exchange	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Este.	88½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	88½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	105
Erie 7s 2d Ind., 1879	91	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	105
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883	[illegible]	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., 1880	[illegible]	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	Chi. & Alton S. F'd	97½
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & Alton inc.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	101	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. C. s. 1st M. 8s, '82	121	Peninsula R. R. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	104½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. b'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cen. [illegible]	101½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	88	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Tol. Peoria & W. E. D.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	[illegible]	Tol. W. Trustee Cer.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76½	Long Dock bonds	[illegible]
Tol. W. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	[illegible]
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	[illegible]	Western Union bonds	[illegible]
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	[illegible]	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	[illegible]
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	[illegible]	Cleve. P. & Ash. old	94½
Gal. & Chi. extended	97	Iron Mountain bonds	[illegible]
Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	[illegible]	Lake Shore Div. bds.	[illegible]
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½	N. Jersey Cent. n. b.	[illegible]
Chi. R. I. & P.	98½	South Side Rd of L. I.	87½

The Customs receipts at the Treasury Office to-day amount to $378,000.

A rumor was current this afternoon of a large Bank defalcation in Brooklyn, the sum total involved being variously stated at from $350,000 to $700,000. A contradiction of the rumor, so far as it affected the credit of the Bank named in this connection, was made after 3 o'clock.

The National Bank of Commerce of New-York reports as follows to the Stockholders, at the late annual meeting:

Loans and Discounts		$12,237,880
United States Securities		7,505,000
State and County Bonds		189,296
Accrued Interest		204,325
Due from Banks		126,512
Real Estate		400,000
Bank Notes and Checks	$4,122,061	
Greenbacks	1,532,594	
United States 3 ₱ cents	5,000,000	—10,654,655
Gold and Silver		444,328
Expense Account		42,355
Total		$32,149,394
Capital	$10,000,000	
Surplus	3,678,274	
Deposits	12,777,371	
Circulation	5,680,870	
Dividends unpaid	14,919	—$32,149,394
Surplus as above		$3,678,274
Premiums on United States Stocks		750,000
Value of Stock 144¼ ₱ cent.		$4,428,274

We learn to-day that our report of Monday of a probable liberal dividend from the estate of Messrs. JAMES PATRICK & CO., who suspended payment at the close of last week, is likely to be more than confirmed by the actual liquidation soon to be made; when it is the confident hope of the senior partner that a hundred cents on the dollar will be paid on all their liabilities. Nothing new has transpired in relation to the liquidation of Messrs. SCHEPELER & CO. We regret to hear that their complications, foreign as well as domestic, are so embarrassing, and their recent struggles to maintain their credit so exhaustive, that the dividend upon the estate must prove small.

Mr. HENRY V. POOR, the able and experienced author of the Manual of the Railroads of the United States of 1868-9, has placed the public under additional obligations to his painstaking skill and industry by a new and enlarged edition of his work for 1869-70. In addition to the later official reports of the Roads, and to a complete schedule of the public debts of the United States, and of the separate States, brought down to the present time, Mr. POOR presents in this edition a revised and enlarged and exceedingly useful prefatory sketch of the rise, profits, cost and earnings of the railroads of the United States. The work, typographically, is a model of good taste, and the whole execution of the present volume, like its predecessors, deserving the highest praise. It is to be had of Mr. POOR, No. 68 Broadway, and we earnestly urge all parties interested as Brokers, Officers, and Stock and Bond holders in our American Railway system, to manifest their appreciation of the good and highly useful service of Mr. POOR by subscribing to his work.

The *Evening Post*, in noticing the reduction of inland freights on domestic produce, says:

"It is estimated that the completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad will effect a material reduction in the price of wheat by furnishing a channel for the surplus of Minnesota, Dakota, Northwestern Wisconsin and Northeastern Iowa, to reach the market. Last year Minnesota raised a surplus of twelve million bushels of wheat. Thirty miles of the Lake Superior Road are in operation; eighty miles are under contract, and the remaining thirty will be let next month. Men are at work on the eighty miles, cutting out and grubbing the track. The Company has in use and under construction six locomotives and one hundred freight and passenger cars. At Du Luth, the Lake Superior terminus of the road, two immense grain elevators have been contracted for, and a large hotel and two churches are now building by the Company. Owners of propeller lines on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie are negotiating for the carriage of the grain from the elevators at Du Luth. The Danville (Pennsylvania) rolling mills are turning out large quantities of rails, spikes, &c., for the road."

The week's exports of domestic produce from this port have been to the currency value of $2,[illegible]146.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, [illegible] feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of these desirable bonds at the very low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. Total issue is limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by mortgage on the whole road; equipments and entire property of the company valued at least at three times the amount of the bonds, thus making the security first class in every respect, and one of the most profitable for investment now in the market. The price of these bonds is about 25 per cent. less than United States five-twenties, and pay the same interest, while the security is equally good. The reason that we can recommend this bond so highly is:

First—The amount of bonds per mile is only about one-half that on most of the roads in the country.

Second—The stock subscription furnishes nearly all the means to build the road.

Third—These bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole road, roadway, rolling stock, depots, machine shops, warehouses, lands, &c., and all the property of the Company.

Fourth—For the satisfaction and security of the bondholders, the mortgage is made to the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (of New-York, who are the Trustees,") where the principal and interest is payable.

Fifth—The bond money is drawn by the Railroad Company from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at the rate of about $10,000 per mile only as the road is actually completed.

Sixth—This road completes the last link of the only direct route from St. Louis to Omaha, also connecting with several of the principal lines from the East, thus forming a direct through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Seventh—The country through which this road runs is the most populous as well as the richest agricultural district in the State of Missouri, which will furnish local business enough to make it self-sustaining; while the through business which must necessarily be very large, will make it one of the best paying roads in the country.

Eighth—The general principle on which these bonds are issued is such that we can recommend the same to our friends and the public as a security, which is all that could be desired as to safety and profit to investors.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 26 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	24	Beef, pkgs.	35
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Cut Meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	2,874
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,365	Cheese, pkgs.	1,685
Cornmeal, bags	1,000	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	37,780	Starch, pkgs.	1,475
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bls. & cs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	41,150	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Copper, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	14,567	Copper, cakes	[illegible]
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]	Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]
Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Tar, bbls.	212	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls.	512	Hemp, bales	19

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Nova Castle*, for Shanghae—[illegible] cases Turpentine, 3 cases Oil Cloth, 5 cases Corn Starch, 10 kits Mackerel, 4 casks Lanterns, 25 cases Stoves, 175 Oars, 25 cases Condensed Milk, 10 cases Scales, 10 bbls. Sugar, 10 cases Paint, 175 cases Preserved Fruit, [illegible] Manufactured Cotton, [illegible] Manufactured Bone, 17 pkgs. Glassware, 25 bales Oakum, 25 bbls. Beef, [illegible] bbls. Tar, 210 bales Cotton Goods, 10 bales Canvas, 25 bales Drills, 15,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, [illegible] cases Pain Killer, 204 tons Coal, [illegible] gallons Oil, [illegible] bales Brown Sheeting, [illegible] cases Cod Liver Oil, 1 Velocipede, [illegible] bbls. Cement, [illegible] cases Tobacco, [illegible] kegs Nails, [illegible] rolls Rubber Goods, [illegible] Bitters, [illegible] Nails, [illegible] cases Hardware, 150 bbls. Pitch, 5 bbls. Black Varnish, 5 bbls. Tar Oil.

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—[illegible] bbls. Beef, 238 cases Sewing Machines, 1 case Oil Samples, 60,000 feet Black Walnut, 50 cases Tobacco, 125 bales Cotton, 40 boxes Shoe Nails, 20 boxes Blacking, 3 bales Skins, 150 bbls. Syrup, 1 bale Raw Furs, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 10 cases Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] cases Essence Oil, [illegible] lbs. Wax, 1,000 boxes Extract, [illegible] bbls. Grease.

By the bark *Crown Jewel*, for Bremen—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Alexander*, for Dunkirk—5,060 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Mercuer*, for Cork—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Betty*, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark *Clansman*, for Galway—12,474 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been in demand and steady, including Pots at $7 75@$8, and Pearls at from $8 [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been no movement of importance reported to-day. Holders have been generally firm in their views, refusing to make any material concessions to buyers. The inquiry has been limited, and almost wholly in jobbing way for distribution. We quote: Java at 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 28c.@29c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 13,005 bags; sales 2,495 bags; stock in first hands here to-day, 186,[illegible] bags, and in the country, 177,662 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9¾c.@10c.; good cargoes, 10½c.@11½c.; prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days' credit.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	18,000
Mobile, bags	6,500
Baltimore, bags	40,000
Boston, bags	2,500
New-York, bags	109,662
Grand total, bags	177,662

COTTON—The market has been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales 1,322 bales, including 1,[illegible] bales to spinners, and 174 bales to shippers. Also [illegible] bales, July delivery, on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for the steamer of to-morrow, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Good Ordinary	26	26¼	26½	26¾
Low Middling	27¼@27½	27½@28	28@28½	28½@28¾
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,554
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	7,134
Receipts since Jan. 1	296,500
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	511,624
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	577,692
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	100
Exports since Jan. 1	154,920
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	240,084
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	71,000

FISH—The general market has been dull, but the changes in prices have been unimportant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been quite tame in all descriptions of State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored purchasers, under increasing offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,700 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$5 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@[illegible]; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 [illegible]; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 [illegible]. Included in the sales have been [illegible] bbls. Extra State, for export, [illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 25@$5 70
Extra State	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 [illegible]@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., at $5 90@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 40@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $6 25@$8 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. sales 250 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in less request at $4 20@$4 75 for Western, $4 35@$4 85 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet, and prices have been depressed as a rule.

GRAIN—There has been less Spring Wheat available, and prices have been quoted a shade stronger, though the demand has been less active, particularly for export, having been checked, in part, by the increased firmness in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 60; Amber do. at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at $1 48; No. 2 Spring at $1 43@$1 46, with a small lot at $1 48 delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 30 delivered, and White California at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active request at a further material improvement in prices, particularly of sound New, which has been in light supply and most wanted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 81,500 bushels at 67c.@83c., for damaged to very dry new Mixed Western; 70c.@83c. for unsound do.; 85c. for old do. in store; 87c.@88c. for do., delivered, and 93c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been plenty and quoted decidedly cheaper on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels Western at 74½c.@75½c., chiefly at 74½c.@75c., afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy. A lot of Canadian, in bond, has been sold at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Messrs. EDWARD HILL & Co. notice the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, thus: "The fluctuations in gold in the fortnight past have had considerable effect on the operations in Flour; a few orders have been executed, but the majority are limited below present rates. At the close of the market, Spring Wheat Flour was dull and lower. Choice family brands are of slow sale for city use and prices favor the buyer. California of the better kind is without change in value, and the transactions are of a retail character at our quotations; while the common grades are unsalable. The market for Wheat has been somewhat excited under the influence of a rapid advance in gold, and higher prices asked, and in some instances obtained, but a material rise in freights and lower rates for gold, with increased supplies via the Erie Canal have checked the trade and caused considerable fluctuations and lower prices. From all portions of the country we continue to receive favorable reports of the appearance of the coming crop of Winter, and the fine weather has enabled the farmers to get in their Spring Wheat. Rye is in moderate demand for milling. Oats are lower with liberal arrivals. Indian Corn—The export demand is light, but the home trade is more active. The arrivals are large but much of it is not in good order; prices vary with quality and condition. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 5,871 bbls. Flour, 227,821 bushels Wheat, 126,908 bushels Corn. To the Continent, 632 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Corn. To South America, 5,404 bbls. Flour, 5 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,435 bushels Wheat. To all other ports, 20,784 bbls. Flour, 141 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,139 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,636 bushels Corn, 1,910 bushels Oats, 3,133 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 35,711 bbls. Flour, 141 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,144 bbls. Corn Meal, 240,257 bushels Wheat, 146,946 bushels Corn, 1,910 bushels Oats, 3,133 bushels Peas."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	May 21, 1869	225,002	5,407,922	2,165,458
New-Orleans	May 14, 1869	14,020	116,805	256,604
Philadelphia	May 14, 1869	22,267	......	67,189
Baltimore	May 14, 1869	2,112	......	347,652
Boston	May 14, 1869	7,498	......	......
California	May 4, 1869	8,651	4,100,136	......
Other ports	May 14, 1869	21,811	755,614	75,367
Total		294,411	10,472,499	2,942,159
To about same period, 1868		489,289	11,224,380	5,226,166
To about same period, 1867		132,147	4,612,924	7,469,791

To the Continent.

From	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York, to May 21, 1869	15,497	......	115,081	26,813
From other ports, to May 14	7,016	......	......	38,774
Total	22,513	......	115,081	67,787
To about same period, 1868	65,301	252,387	340,764	54,636
To about same period, 1867	3,159	151,582	74,407	10,320

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses May 15, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	761,599	Barley	328
Corn	312,813	Malt	100,700
Oats	506,076	Peas	34,679
Rye	90,313		

HAY—Bale Hay has been in better supply and moderate request at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet at about previous figures.

HIDES—Have been very dull at drooping rates.

HOPS—Have been in some demand at steady prices, including American at 8c.@10c. for New, and 8c.@9c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.; Eastern, 8c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@9c.; Michigan, 8c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 345 bales; export clearances, none.

LATHS—Have been rather slow of sale at former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and very firm on reduced offerings, particularly of hemlock [illegible].

METALS—The recent declines in all descriptions have been to a very limited degree and indicative of no improvement in the market. Holders have not been willing to concede [illegible].

MOLASSES—The market has been less active but quite firm to-day for the better grades. Sales have been reported of [illegible] hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 44c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 60c.@[illegible]; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been quite dull to-day. A very limited inquiry has been noticed for Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c. for merchantable, and 48c. for shipping, ₱ gallon, at which rates about 150 bbls. were disposed of in a jobbing way. The receipts were 242 bbls.; export clearances, 300 bbls. by the ship *Betty* for Bremen, and 25 cases by the *Nova Castle* for Shanghae. Crude Turpentine has been quiet and nominal. Tar has been inactive at about previous quotations, with arrivals of 212 bbls. Rosin has been in moderate request, 500 bbls. Common have been taken at $2 ₱ bbl. Receivers have been very generally firm, as buyers have been unwilling to pay asking prices, particularly for shipping lots of strained. Strained common to good was quoted at from $2 [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., with no important business in the lower grades. There was some business noted at about steady rates, including 500 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at from $3 [illegible]. The receipts of Rosin were 512 bbls.; exports, 1,000 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. Crude at $4; Rosin at $2 [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Business has been quite moderate since our last, but prices have been supported. We quote: Crude Whale $1 [illegible]; Bleached Winter $1 [illegible]; Crude Sperm $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil chiefly at $1 [illegible], in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET.—Week ending May 24.—Sperm has been in better request, and sales were made of 1,000 bbls. for export and 300 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms. Whale is quiet, and we have no transactions to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 24, 1869	10,041	27	107,300
Same time last year	10,782	42,482	701,794
Exports for the week ending May 24, 1869	600	......	10,200
Previously	6,900	37	153,897
From Jan. 1 to date	7,500	37	164,100
Same time last year	4,837	6,086	228,150

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The New-York market has shown much more animation to-day, but at easier prices in all instances on liberal offerings. Crude in bulk has been more freely dealt in and purchased at a decline of [illegible] ₱ gallon, the sales including [illegible] bbls. at 18c.@18½c. ₱ gallon, with no quality [illegible] and 18¾c.@19c. ₱ gallon. Crude in barrels has been inactive, and quoted lower. Refined [illegible] has been in quite active demand at lower rates, including [illegible] bbls. for Continental [illegible] at [illegible] ₱ gallon. There were 7,000 bbls. Crude reported [illegible] at Philadelphia [illegible] bbls. arrived. The export clearances included 5,060 bbls. Crude by the bark *Alexander*, for Dunkirk. Refined has been decidedly more active in this market, on, however, a lower basis as to prices, with a very free offering at the modified figures, the market closing heavily. The bulk of the business was for export. Speculative operators evinced little spirit. Sales have been reported here of 17,000 bbls., including 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 31½c.@31¾c., closing at 31¼c. as the governing price; 3,000 bbls. do., seller to June 15, at 31¾c.; 5,000 bbls. do., last half of June delivery, at 31½c.@31¾c., chiefly at 31½c.; 4,000 bbls. do., deliverable from June 20 to July 15, at 31½c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable from June 15 to July 5, at 31½c. ₱ gallon. The Philadelphia market was moderately active, but weaker as to price, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for first half of June delivery, at 31c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June and July delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 31¼c., and 31½c.; 500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 32c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July and August delivery, (1,000 each month,) at 32c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August and September delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 32½c. ₱ gallon. There were 591 bbls. Refined received here, and 1,579 bbls. do. at Philadelphia. The export clearances here were 6,672 bbls. Refined, by the ship *Betty*, for Bremen; 302,800 gallons do., by the bark *Crown Jewel*, same port; 1,100 bbls. do., by the bark *Mercuer*, for Cork and orders; and 15,000 gallons do., by the *Nove Castle*, for Shanghae.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 540 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 37½ for New Mess, $30@$31 12½ for Old Mess, $26 25@$26 37½ for Prime Mess and $24 50@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 320 packages at 12¾c.@13¼c. for Dry Salted and Sweet Pickled Shoulders, and 16½c.@18c. for Dry Salted and Sweet Pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in more demand, but irregular in prices. Sales 350 boxes, including Short Clear at 17c.; Short Rib at 16¾c.; Cumberlands on private terms; Stratford and Staffordshire (Secured) at 16¼c., ₱ lb. Lard has been quoted lower and without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and barrels at 17c.@18c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle, rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City, and 18½c.@19⅛c. for prime Steam, ₱ lb. Sales [illegible] tierces prime Steam at 18c., buyer July, ₱ lb. Beef has been in request from $11@$15 for Plain Mess, $12@$16 for Extra Mess, and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef, sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@$25; India Mess at $26@$28 ₱ tierce; sales 75 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $26@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in demand and firm.

SUGARS—There has been rather more doing in raw Sugars, chiefly in grocery grades, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 878 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@12½c.; also 236 boxes Havana, including 200 boxes slightly damaged at 12c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted at 11½c.@12c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12½c.@12¾c.; very good to prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quoted a shade easier, and quite slow of sale, at from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., as to fineness.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 37,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; also 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather better request and steady in price.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry has been noted for Kentucky, and 375 hhds. have been reported sold at 7c.@13c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been quite dull as a rule, with sales reported since our last of 30 cases New State at 14c.; 54 cases 1868 Connecticut at 15c.; and 60 cases State and Pennsylvania Fillers at 8c.@9c.; ₱ lb. Spanish has been in some request, and 300 bales Havana have been reported sold at $1 [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls. at $1 [illegible] 13¾, chiefly at $1 [illegible] ₱ gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been more doing to-day, at rather firmer rates. For Liverpool, there were taken by sail 250 bbls. Flour at 1s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese by steamer, at 35s.@40s. Bacon, by do., at 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tierces Beef, by steam, at 6s. ₱ tierce. For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; shipowners now asking 2s. ₱ bbl.; 100 tierces Beef at 4s. ₱ tierce. For Newport or Cardiff direct, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat at 4s. 1½d. ₱ quarter. For Penarth Roads direct, an Italian bark, with 2,800 quarters Wheat at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, a British brig, with 1,800 quarters Wheat at 6s. ₱ quarter. For a Baltic port direct, a vessel with 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port direct, a vessel with 1,700 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, a bark, from Philadelphia, with 4,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

GETTYSBURG.

THE FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH.

Progress in the March of Medical Discovery.

The Paralyzed Made to Walk—The Rheumatic Cured.

Calculi Dissolved—The Functions of the Heart Repaired.

The Bloom of Youth Returned—Beauty Restored, Health Preserved and Life Prolonged.

When Hernando de Soto sought the far-famed "Fountain of Perpetual Youth," which Ponce de Leon was said to have discovered in Florida, neither fatigue nor hunger nor suffering delayed him in his march. For more than two years he held his way through the wilds and swamps which characterize the country of our Southern States from Florida to the Mississippi. Harassed by enemies without, and misery and discontent within his camp, he halted not until the yellow waters of the great river closed over his lifeless remains, to them consigned by his worn and weeping followers.

[That march is the great type of the efforts of human beings in the search for health. Harassed by untoward circumstances without, and the insidious craving of disease within, the mortal camp of our life, we are in a perpetual struggle with our deadly enemies. Modern science has done much to relieve suffering and to prolong our years, and every day brings some new fact in nature to the assistance of medical skill.

Although we cannot claim that the fabled fountain of Ponce de Leon has been discovered on the battle-field of Gettysburg, we do unhesitatingly assert that a spring has been found there which truly merits the title of a fountain of health; and any unprejudiced reader who will peruse the high testimony we shall offer, will admit the truthfulness of our assertion.]

A correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* has recently visited the Gettysburg Katalysine Spring for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of those accounts of the miracles of cure wrought with this water, given to the public from time to time since the great battle fought at that place. This writer says: "There is no better way of exploding a humbug than by visiting the place of its birth, conversing with those who have known it from its cradle, and observed its daily walk and growth. People are not apt to be humbugged by anything which is daily under their eyes, or to attempt to humbug others if they have no interest in the attendant speculation."

"Throwing aside, therefore, all that was offered to me by parties interested in the Spring, I addressed myself to the task of ascertaining the opinions of its neighbors, those who have observed the effects of its water at all times and seasons upon invalids and upon persons in health.

What it Has Cured.

[illegible] ... generally used as a substitute for the doctor. It is invariably used as a last resort when the physician or his prescription has failed to bring the hoped-for relief.

According to the popular belief here, if it has not cured everything, it has, at least, come so near it, that it is more difficult to say what it has not cured, than what it has. Unless we reject the testimony on which we are accustomed to receive the most important judicial and scientific truths, we must believe this water has literally cured the sick, the lame, the halt and the blind, in Southern Pennsylvania during the last few years. We need not go very far from the Spring for the subjects of these modern miracles. I have seen and conversed with some of them in person. There are quite a number of persons in this community who, by the use of the water, have recovered the use of a limb or limbs long paralyzed by disease or accident, and past recovery by any other known therapeutic agency. There are also many who have recovered by the same means the use of organs or functions of the system long suspended from similar causes, and involving in their suspension the misery or despair of the afflicted. Many other cures—one of the stomach, another of the liver, another of the bowels, a fourth of the kidneys, and others of the heart, or brain, or nervous system—have been told to me. A very common effect of this water is that of the improvement of the sight, which may have been impaired by diseases of the eyes, or of the body, affecting the sight. One of the visitors to the Spring informed me of the cure of a female invalid with this water, in a neighboring county, who was blind, deaf and demented, from neuralgia in the head. Another visitor to the Spring, a few days since, informed me of a resuscitation, through the agency of this water, of an invalid, which partakes largely of the miraculous. It was that of a paralytic, who had not risen from his bed for years, or executed any voluntary movement, except feebly with the arms and neck, whose body and lower extremities were virtually dead—all the functions being performed unconsciously to the sufferer. This living corpse took up his bed and walked after the use of half a dozen bottles of this water, and was, at last accounts, doing well, and in a fair way of complete recovery. But I must stop this recitation of marvels, lest I overtask both the patience and credulity of your readers."

The writer gives a number of new and interesting facts of the early history of this Spring. He thus refers to its first remarkable cure:

Among the invalids who resorted to this Spring for water at this period was one afflicted with that frightful malady apparently born of our civilization, and which is so rapidly on the increase in this country, that already its victims, the crippled and disabled, outnumber those of our late gigantic civil war, and who, until the discovery of this Spring, were as hopeless and helpless as they. This malady is sometimes called chronic rheumatism, but it no more deserves the name [illegible] than cholera born of the malaria and filth of Asia. It is also called rheumatic gout, which, though a better, is not a descriptive appellation, of a disease which would be as much dreaded as any of the forms of pestilence which have scourged the race, but that it tortures its victims for years instead of destroying them immediately. The individual afflicted with it to whom I have referred, presented one of the types of this disease. He was a young man when he was first attacked, and was an old one when he sought relief from the Spring. He resided in a neighboring town and came to Gettysburg on crutches. He applied to one of the burghers to procure him a supply of water, and for directions as to the use. The water was brought to him from the Spring, with a prescription from the person bringing it, which was obviously given in mockery of its medical pretensions and of the hopes of the invalid, for it was to the effect that he should only drink a gill at a time, and not more than three gills per day of this seemingly pure Spring water which was then on trial, and its claims as a medicine disputed even by a majority of those who were running after it. But the amazement of the practical jester in this instance may be more easily imagined than described on the reappearance of his patient, a few weeks afterward, with the information that this prescription proved efficacious, and that the dread malady which had held him in its embrace during the better part of his life was relaxing its hold under the influence of the potent liquid; that the distortions of limbs and enlargement of joints had disappeared, and the hitherto indispensable crutch had been thrown aside. The fame of this cure extended to the neighboring States, and gave great impetus to the drinking of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water.

It was reported for the medical journals, and pronounced by medical men unparalleled in therapeutic interest and importance by any cure effected during the present century.

A New-York company was organized to place the water in the market, and the whole American people commenced repeating the experiment of the Gettysburgers with the strange fluid.

It has been carried to every part of the country and of the world during the past year, and used with results which I will allow medical writers and the medical journals to state and characterize.

Medical Opinions.

We have only space for extracts from these medical quotations; but as they relate to a very important scientific and historical question, we will give the pith of them.

The New-York *Medical Record*, in an article entitled "The Gettysburg Katalysine Water," says:

"Where gouty or rheumatic persons are taking the water to this extent, we find an extraordinary quantity of uric acid secreted or deposited from the urine; the sweat no longer contains this principle in excess, as it generally does in gouty subjects; and, with proper attention to regimen and diet, the health rapidly improves, distorted limbs become straightened, and enlarged joints gradually reduced to their natural size."

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1868, says editorially on the same subject:

"It is found to be adapted to dyspepsia, with its numerous sequences and complications, including disorder of the liver and kidneys, and the remote effects of the imperfect assimilation, as exhibited in gout, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and an impoverished state of the blood, or anemia. Our readers will doubtless remember those extraordinary cases of gouty concretions on the joints, erroneously called 'chalk stones,' which, on reliable testimony, have disappeared after the persistent protracted use of the Gettysburg Water."

A professional contributor to the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, in a communication published in the issue of May 2, 1868, says: "One of the marvels of the history of the cures brought about by the use of the Gettysburg Water is the removal of nodosities, or hard lumps and concretions, evidently of a gouty nature. Whether we regard these lumps as deposits made up of chalk, or of urate of soda tissue, we are compelled to say with Dr. Bell, that the entire removal of the inorganic body without surgical intervention, has not, we believe, been brought about by either internal remedies or external application, or by both united.

Intimately connected with chronic indigestion are diseases of the kidneys—exhibited in one case by diabetes, in another, by calculus or gravel—of the cures of which, by the use of the Gettysburg Water, we have well-attested cases.

The New-York *Medical Record*, says, in another article entitled "Our Recently-Discovered Mineral Waters," which appeared in the issue of the 15th of August, 1868:

"We have good reason also to believe, from what we have seen and experienced, that it will, by long use, remove nodosities of the joints of a gouty nature. We have also seen cases of rheumatism much relieved by it, as well as the irritable bladder of old age, and calculous disorders of the lithic acid and diathesis."

The *Tribune* correspondent thus comments upon the foregoing:

"The interesting and important fact established by this testimony is that this water is the solvent of the stones of gravel, gout and rheumatism, so long sought in the mineral springs of the Old World, and the [illegible]

[illegible] discovery of which, by several European physicians, in the carbonate of lithia, a few years since, so greatly excited the whole medical profession. The testimony on this point appears to be quite conclusive and leaves no doubt that America is to bear away the palm of discovery in medical as in other branches of science and in the fields of invention. But this discovery is pregnant with something more than barren honor. The ancients regarded this solvent of stone as so important a medical acquisition that their fabulists located it in the fountains of life. Modern physicians comprehend that it must prove a by far more extensive and potent therapeutic agent than any known to our materia medica."

[We have also received a letter from our Gettysburg correspondent embodying quite a number of new facts relating to this Spring, especially to its curative and restorative effects, which, in view of the approaching inauguration of the Gettysburg Watering-place, will be interesting to health-seekers. Our attache has had a peep at the correspondence of the Gettysburg Spring Company, and has been permitted to make copies and extracts, some of which are so well written and pertinent to the subject matter of current interest in connection with these historic grounds, that we depart from our usual practice and give them insertion. The known high social position of many of their writers gives them an unusual value as certificates of facts.]

Gout.

The following account of his own affliction and cure of this dread malady with the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, is given by the popular landscape artist of New-York, F. Herring:

STUDIO, No. 850 Broadway, New-York.

Gettysburg Spring Company:

I deem it a duty to give you an account of my disease and cure, so that others may take faith and spare themselves the further agonies and sufferings incident to gout.

My disease was unmistakably "old-fashioned gout," and was so pronounced by several physicians. It commenced in my right great toe and extended gradually across my foot and afterward took effect on the other foot and ankles, then both knees and finally my right elbow. It was persistent, that is to say, when the disease gained its hold, and advanced in the order which I have named. The swellings at the first were not so great, but they finally became hardened. My head and general functions were much deranged, and digestion bad. Between the time I was first taken down and when I commenced to get limping about was five months, and for seven months I could not practice my art. I obtained temporary relief from the use of the usual remedies, but nothing permanent, and only sufficiently to enable me to endure my condition. A friend sent me a bottle of the water, accompanied with a circular. I had but little faith, but I would try anything for relief. I commenced drinking the water according to directions, and I cannot describe the effect obtained from a short use of it, except by saying that I felt as if I had an injection of new life. I drank in all 15 or 16 bottles, and would cheerfully use the Gettysburg Katalysine Water for the balance of my life, to retain the effects I have obtained, if necessary.

I am now enjoying better health than prior to my attack. My cure I unquestionably owe to the use of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water.

I have only one other remark, gentlemen—that is, my gout is entirely cured, the tophaceous lumps or deposits of urate of soda in my joints, have totally disappeared, and my functions are all in perfect order.

You are at liberty to make use of the testimony in any manner you see fit, either by publication or a personal reference. Yours, &c.,

FREDK. W. HERRING,
No. 850 Broadway.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

OFFICE NEW-YORK SUN.

Gettysburg Spring Company:

GENTLEMEN: A sense of the great benefits which I have received from the use of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water impels me to give you a plain statement of facts.

I have had several terrible attacks yearly for fourteen years of inflammatory rheumatism. The disease appeared to have a predilection for my shoulders, hands and feet. My appetite was much impaired, and I was a sufferer from the ravages of dyspepsia. I have periodical attacks of vertigo or dizziness. My feet were so swollen as to be useless, and my hands could not be touched without intense agony. In fact, my condition was almost unsupportable. I was a martyr to pain. I tried many remedies, and was under almost constant medical treatment. My cure was effected by about one case of two dozen bottles of the water, and, after I commenced drinking it, I used no other remedy, and to the wonderful "Nature's preparation" unaided by anything else, I owe my cure.

[illegible]

JAMES LANGAN,
Residence No. 17 Vine-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Chronic Rheumatism.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26, 1868.

Gettysburg Spring Company:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it due to you and the invalid public, to state that I have been afflicted with rheumatism [illegible] ever since I was a boy. My last attack commenced [illegible] about five months; it commenced in the knees and [illegible] the body, arms, chest and head; my joints were enlarged with urate or chalky deposits.

I tried the Gettysburg Water under the recommendation of Dr. Butler, the editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia. After its use for some four weeks I experienced great relief, and commenced rapidly to improve in general health. The enlargement of the joints has disappeared with the exception of the hand, where some of the deposits yet remain; also an occasional pain in the chest. I am able to be up and walk without much assistance of the cane, and am about to start on a visit to the Springs.

Respectfully, yours,
CLAUDE J. DE BRULER.

This patient was afterward entirely cured.

Calculus, Kidney and Urinary Diseases.

GETTYSBURG, Penn.

I have been afflicted with chronic rheumatism more or less for ten or twelve years, some attacks prostrating me for months at a time. For several years previous to the use of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, I was complicated with the accumulation of calculi in the kidneys and nephritic colic, consequent on their passage from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. Some of these attacks were exceedingly painful, and I could not have endured more of agony arising from this cause. After one of them, Dr. Horner prescribed the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, which I used accordingly. One of its first effects was on the kidneys, producing discharge of calculi, or gravel-stones, in large quantities and of considerable size; one of them, of more than ordinary dimensions, was passed with another attack of the colic, exhibiting evidence of reduction by the water—after which I rapidly improved in this respect and in general health; am now free from the calculus and rheumatism. The enlargement of one of my fingers has also disappeared. The water now no longer regulates the kidneys, but the bowels. Another effect of the water, after its use for a few weeks, was the appearance of spots like those of the leopard on my legs, accompanied with swellings of the extremities. But these have also disappeared with the disease.

It is proper to state that the evidently reduced calculus passed, as above described, was afterward totally dissolved by the water, as testified by my nephew, Dr. Tate, and I think also by Dr. Horner.

ROBERT TATE.

I [illegible] reduced by the solvent action of the Water so as to admit of their discharge.

Necrosis, Dislocation of the Bones and Running Sores.

I have been afflicted for twenty years with pains and general derangement of the vital functions, with running sores and decomposition of the bones, necrosis. These ulcers have discharged forty pieces of bone during that period. I have been repeatedly under the surgeon's knife, and in the hospitals; have been much of the time on crutches or canes. The Gettysburg Katalysine Water was prescribed by Dr. Huber, and its use for some months has relieved my pain, increased the strength and mobility of the joints, and stopped the running sores on my legs, having sores several inches in diameter, reaching to the bone, through which have eked during nearly the lifetime of a generation, the vital fluids corrupted by the terrible disease. I feel perfectly assured that the continued use of the water will completely eradicate its remains from my system. Its sensible effects on me were drowsiness and nervousness for some time after using it.

J. A. GRIMES.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., April 9, 1869.

Gettysburg Spring Company:

GENTLEMEN: Having been requested to state what I know of Mr. J. A. Grimes' case, I answer that for the time I have known him, about ten years, he has had ulcers on his arm and leg, caused by necrosis.

He has also during that period been subject to chronic rheumatism, with occasional sub-acute attacks.

About eight months since I advised him to take the Gettysburg Spring Water for the last-mentioned disease.

I have to-day seen him, and find the ulcers healed, and his general health much improved.

Very truly yours,
H. S. HUBER, M. D.

Complication of Female Afflictions—Consumption.

I visited, at the instance of Dr. Smith, Superintendent of the Gettysburg Katalysine Springs, Miss M——, of Williamsport, Md., a young lady, whom he informed me had been brought to the Spring for treatment with its waters. I found her the victim of an apparently hopeless complication of afflictions. She could not walk or even stand erect. She had to be carried about like a child by her servants, owing to extreme debility and pain. She had a cough which had been pronounced by some of her former physicians consumption. I soon ascertained that her maladies had their origin in certain irregularities and ailments peculiar to her sex and age. For three years so terribly afflicted, she was only out of her teens.

Her first attack dated five years back, recovering at intervals with greater or less severity, until it reduced her to her present apparently hopeless and helpless condition.

The joints of her fingers, toes and limbs were enlarged by urates, or chalky deposits. I agreed with what I understood to be the opinion of her former physicians, that she had nothing to expect from ordinary medical treatment, and advised the continuance of the water of the Spring.

Though well acquainted with its reputed virtues, I was hardly prepared for the wondrous transformation it effected in the condition and appearance of this invalid. In thirteen days she was enabled to walk with but little assistance from her servant, and improved so rapidly in all respects that she now appears to be permanently cured, being relieved from the cough, general debility, pain and the irregularities referred to. Also of the enlargements of chalky deposits around the joints. When she came to the Spring, she only weighed 80 pounds, she now weighs over 120 pounds.

From a pale, weary-worn, emaciated, decrepit invalid, she has emerged, as from the chrysalis state, into a young lady in the bloom of health, youth and beauty.

B. B. WEAVER, M. D.

P. S.—The water, in this instance, was usually brought to her while warm, when she was stopping [illegible]

Paralysis—A Modern Miracle.

The following account of one of the wonderful cures with this water is given by one of our public journals, and is, I am assured, entirely authentic and reliable. It says, of an invalid: Stricken down some years ago by paralysis, he got worse instead of better under the best medical treatment and under the influence of some of the much-lauded mineral springs of the day. A few weeks ago he was pronounced by a number of distinguished physicians one of the most hopeless victims of a complication of incurable maladies which had ever fallen under their notice, or of which medical writers had taken cognizance. He was not only confined to his bed, but had been for years unable to turn upon it or execute any voluntary movement except feebly with his arms and neck. He was destitute of sensation in the lower part of his body and limbs. To this paralysis was added diabetes or kidney derangement, supposed by some of his medical attendants to be albuminuria, or Bright's disease.

Such was the affliction and condition of this man when Dr. Hull, of West 34th-st., New-York, prescribed for him the Gettysburg Katalysine Water. After taking only five bottles of this fluid he was able to rise from his living tomb and walk about his room, and by its continued use has recovered his sensation in every part of his frame, and is able to keep up for some time, and, with the aid of an attendant, to go down stairs and remain the greater part of the day. Dis-[illegible]

[illegible] and lips developed, and her eyes perfectly recovered and brightened.

Heart Disease.

The cures of heart disease with this fluid are wonderful. Perhaps the following letters may help to explain them:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your water, the "Katalysine," has suggested itself to me since its introduction in this place as a remedy in a class of affections for which it is not recommended by you, viz: *Diseases of the Heart*. I have recently written an article for the *American Journal of Medical Science*, in which I take the ground, not heretofore advocated that I know of, that neuralgia of the heart, (*angina pectoris*), and, in fact, nearly all the functional diseases of that organ, arise from acid in the circulation; that the ossification of the coronary arteries, and other vessels entering the heart, sometimes met with after sudden death from *angina pectoris*, and the concretions sometimes met with in the valves of the heart are due to the same cause—analogous in its constitutive action with the deposits met with in the gall, bladder and kidneys, and those met with in the joints of gouty and rheumatic patients—and that the proper remedies are *Alkalies*.

T. WILLIAMS, M. D.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17, 1869.

Gettysburg Spring Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have tested the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, bottled by you, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it very efficacious in most chronic diseases. As an alterative, its excellence and range of usefulness when properly employed is perhaps unsurpassed. I have prescribed it in a number of the diseases for which it is recommended with satisfactory results, and in one for which it is not recommended by you, viz.: Neuralgia of the Heart—with so far a very favorable effect. For the enlarged liver and spleen of malarious regions it is peculiarly suited. Respectfully,

T. WILLIAMS, M. D.

The writer of the above was formerly connected with St. Joseph's Hospital.

Change from Childhood to Puberty.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

Gettysburg Spring Company:

GENTLEMEN: With the particulars of the case of Miss A. C. I am fully acquainted.

The symptoms most prominent were a lack of vitality in the natural effort of change from childhood to puberty.

There can be no doubt that the healthful, and in a manner general stimulus of her vital powers were wholly due to the use of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water. I shall always prescribe its use when a similar indication shall warrant.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
DAVID WATSON, M. D.

This young girl, aged 14, was weakly, puny, had granulated sore eyes, contracted in form, generally debilitated, &c., as is usual in such cases.

The use of the water for three days threw her out in a rash like scarlatina, with headaches, &c.; discontinued use of water couple of days, and then began again, and for some three or four weeks could not use the water larger than wineglassfuls at dose—because two or three larger doses would produce a species of headache; after use of water for two or three months, a wonderful change had taken place—all her relatives noticed it—her chest, limbs and lips developed, and her eyes perfectly recovered and brightened.

Its Efficacy with Children.

The incident described in the following letter is full of instruction to the mothers of America, many of whom are too much in the habit of drugging their offspring with poisonous drugs and medicines while yet in their cradles. The writer is a son of the wealthy banker, Mr. George Swope, of the town of Gettysburg. Though not now practicing his profession, he is a regularly educated physician, whose testimony is above reproach or suspicion:

The Gettysburg Spring Company:

DEAR SIRS: Permit me to call your attention to a property of the "Gettysburg Water" not generally known.

Some time since I gave to a child four months old some of the water to drink, simply because it was the most convenient at the time, as the child had been absolutely constipated from birth, never having a passage unless as the result of an injection. I was greatly surprised to find that an operation had been obtained without such necessity. I instituted a series of experiments to ascertain certainly for myself whether this result was purely accidental, or due to the Katalysine Water.

During a period of three months I alternated this water with ordinary hydrant water. When the latter was used a syringe became necessary, but when returned to the Gettysburg Water, the result was invariably, and continues to this day, a free evacuation of the bowels. Were it not that facts are "stubborn things," and not easy to be controverted, I would really feel some hesitation about mentioning another result of my observations. This child could readily detect the difference between hydrant and this water, rejecting the former, and soon after drinking freely of the latter.

I frequently tried them both at the same temperature, (the only condition requisite in the experiment,) and always with the same result, and have no doubt but that the very delicate palate of the child enabled it to detect a difference not perceptible to more obtuse organs. (The Katalysine tastes like common water.)

I give you the result of my personal observations in the hope that a more extended experience on the part of other observers will fully confirm the fact as above stated, and establish this additional therapeutic property of the water.

I remain, very respectfully yours,
J. A. SWOPE, M. D.,
No. 244 West Lombard-st.

A Restorer of Beauty.

Instances of its having improved the physique of both sexes, where there existed little or no sign of functional derangement, are frequently referred to in the memoranda and correspondence of the Gettysburg Spring Company. One instance of this effect has fallen under my own observation in the City of New-York; it was that of a young lady some 20 years of age, whose sallow complexion, dull eyes, and indifferent animal spirits presented a painful contrast to what appeared to be directly opposite mental and moral qualities. This young lady was so completely transformed by the use of this water in the course of a few months as to be scarcely recognizable. The roseate hue appeared in the pallid cheeks, and the diamond light in the lack-lustre eyes, with a corresponding flow of animal spirits. This young lady's lease of life had been virtually renewed by the renewal or addition of those personal charms so highly prized by the sex.

Other instances of the extraordinary effects of this water upon the apparently healthy constitution are referred to by correspondents, which would seem to suggest previously unknown alterative power over normal physiological conditions, but enough has been said to direct medical inquiry and experiment in this direction.

The purely restorative effects of this water are more intelligible, but not less wonderful. Not only does it restore the long-suspended or impaired action of the vital powers, but counteracts the effects of those causes which impair or paralyze them.

Health-Preserving Qualities.

Health-preserving and health-restoring virtues are ascribed to nearly all medicinal Springs, and are, no doubt, possessed to some extent, but not to the extent disclosed by practical experiment with the Gettysburg Katalysine Water. We are here presented phenomena which it is difficult to analyze or explain, except on the hypothesis that this fluid bears some mysterious relation to the vital forces or principle.

The evidence establishes beyond any reasonable doubt, that by the judicious use of this fluid persons may go with comparative impunity through things which try the constitution, and which would ordinarily break down and destroy health and spirits, as for instance over mental and physical exertion, excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, late hours, tobacco, &c.; or indulgence in any of the natural passions. The sporting men of New-York have ascertained this fact, and have become the largest consumers of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water in that City.

Perhaps there is no course of life, not excepting that of the soldier in active service, which so taxes the human constitution, as that of the trial of fortune and skill by a game of cards, whether pursued for amusement or for speculation.

The fierce excitement and dread suspense, the depression or elation of spirits consequent on success or defeat, the loss of sleep, and the almost indispensable use of alcoholic stimulants, all combine to overtask and exhaust the physical strength, and render recuperation each time more and more difficult. This class of persons have found the Gettysburg Water an almost necessary auxiliary to overtasked nature, and have in this City consumed over 3,000 cases of this water during the past year.

A correspondent of the *Gettysburg Compiler* describes some of its effects on the healthy human system. He says:

"But I received the most remarkable confirmation of my own experience in this matter, in the testimony of a gentleman whom I met at the Springs the other day. It was to the effect that he had used this water constantly during the last two years, that when he commenced its use he was in the enjoyment of his usual health, but was sallow-complexioned, lantern-jawed, and contracted in the chest; that under its influence he had developed into the really fine specimen of the physical man which he presented, that all his acquaintances testified that he was apparently ten years younger, instead of two years older, than when he began to drink this water; and that he knew himself that he was stronger, was in better spirits and mental condition than he ever was before, though he was then forty years of age. He frankly admitted that the water sometimes disagreed with him for awhile, usually at the change of the seasons, or when he took too much; that he then reduced the dose, or discontinued it for a time."

The editor of the New-York *Medical Record* thus describes some of the prophylactic and restorative effects of this water which have fallen under his observation. In his article of the 1st September, already referred to, he says:

"From experiments made on our own person as well as others, we can state that the Gettysburg Water is a regulator of all the secretions and excretions; under its influence the kidneys and liver, the glands of the intestinal canal and the skin, all perform their normal functions; the bowels, if constipated, become regular; the skin, if dry, becomes moist; the torpid liver is excited to healthy action, and the kidneys perform their functions with perfect regularity. There is a total absence of any disagreeable sensation whatever; the vis medicatrix seems roused to increased activity, and all morbid causes of bodily or even mental disorder seem rapidly to pass away. The result is increased appetite and digestion, a freer circulation, a stronger pulse, a calmer mind, a more tranquil sleep, a clearer complexion and an increasing nervous and muscular power."

Will this Water Prolong Life?

These marvelous properties and phenomena of facts of this fluid have suggested the theory that its judicious and persevering use might prolong human life beyond its average period of duration. History and tradition have distributed over the globe health-restoring and life-prolonging springs; and it has been hinted by leading public journals that modern discovery may have revealed an exact confirmation of the truth of fabulous history in the Katalysine Spring of Gettysburg. These journalists have hardly been serious in their intimations, and yet they have not been so far out of the way of the indications of the practical experiment with this water.

I have referred to its extraordinary and unprecedented power over uric acid calculous formations, which suggested the name of the Spring Katalysine, which was conferred by Dr. Rogers, President of one of our colleges, from the Greek work "Katalusis," signifying to dissolve. A medical writer has defined uric acid to be the waste product of the disintegration of animal tissues, and if the definition is correct, it is but another name for the dead and waste matter evolved by the human machinery in the production of the vital phenomena.

We know that material mechanisms must be relieved of the debris produced by friction, or that in process of time the obstructions will impair its action and finally stop its motion. Nature has made provision for replacing the healthy matter consumed by the action of the vital forces, and for relieving the organism of its uric acid and urates. It is only by impairing these provisions of nature that disease, premature old age and death overtake the race. In view of these facts, is it unreasonable to suppose that this water, by enabling nature to perform her essential and necessary assimilative and excretory processes, may not only improve the condition of our physical existence, but prolong its duration in the same manner that the watchmaker, by cleaning his delicately constructed instrument, can restore regularity of action and preserve its efficiency much longer than would otherwise be possible?

In corroboration of this theory might be cited numerous evidences of the efficacy of this water in assisting nature to effect those changes of life incident to maturity and decline in both sexes, especially to-[illegible]

[illegible] able to demand its claims, and likely to be useful in enabling childhood to resist the plastic influences to which it may be exposed by the indiscretion of parents or other causes.

Gettysburg as a Watering Place.

It is proper to remark, in this connection, that all the cures effected by this water have been by internal use alone, and that, too, in many instances, long after its removal from the Spring; while all those reported of ancient or modern Springs were effected by external, as well as internal application of their waters, and invariably by their use at their sources.

Whether the waters of the Gettysburg Spring are more potent when used at their sources than away from it, is an interesting question, and is likely to receive a solution during the approaching watering-place season.

Many persons predict a reflection here of the miracles of cure alleged to have been wrought at some of the springs of remote antiquity by sacred and profane historians, but we shall see. The numerous applications to the Company from all parts of the country for accommodations at the Spring have induced them to erect a large hotel near it. The building will accommodate between three and four hundred persons, and will be ready for the reception of guests in a few weeks, when the battle-field of Gettysburg, like that of Saratoga, will become one of our places of invalid and fashionable resort.

The Watering Place Hotel is built and managed by a company, of which Robert McCurdy, of Gettysburg, is President, and Robert G. McCreary, of the same place, is Corresponding Secretary. The hotel will be prepared for the reception of guests before the time appointed for the dedication of the National Cemetery, on the 1st of July, when the military, political and official celebrities of the country are expected to be at Gettysburg, many of them with their families.

The recent difficulties between the Managers and the Proprietors of the Gettysburg Spring have been amicably adjusted, as will appear by the following card:

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE SPRINGS,
GETTYSBURG, Penn., May 11, 1869.

The undersigned deem it due to the invalid and commercial public to announce that the recent troubles at these Springs have been amicably arranged, and that this medicinal water will continue to be supplied as formerly.

The personnel of the Spring Company and the management have been changed by the late events, but the trade-mark, the bottles and packages remain the same.

The water will hereafter be supplied directly from the Spring, but, for the convenience of the trade, an arrangement has been effected with W. H. H. JONES, by which a depot has been established at No. 5 Murray-st., New-York, where it may also be procured, at the option of the purchaser, in small or large quantities.

It may likewise be obtained from all first-class Druggists throughout the United States. Address

GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY,
Gettysburg, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 85, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River *via* Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 190 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS.

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK............ } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated New-York, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.
CERTIFICATE NO. 20,665 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1860, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

CITY OF DETROIT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1869.

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 1, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869.

The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor, }
R. G. STIMSON, Comptroller, } Committee for
W. B. HOWE, } Negotiating Loans.
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of [illegible]

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad Depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 A. M.

F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

THE COUPONS OF LAKE SUPERIOR and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1 next, will, upon presentation at our office, be cashed in gold, less interest.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at G. & J. STEVENSON'S office, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
(BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING,)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited monthly.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent. interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities, on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable, May and November, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public.

For further particulars, inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK CITY.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUPONS.
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
Dealers in Southern Securities,
No. 9 New-st.

Will cash the South Carolina State Coupons due January, 1869, less FIVE PER CENT. discount.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST-CLASS GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD IN FIFTY YEARS.
Interest payable in Gold in New-York or London.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAXATION.
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY,
Being a
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND,
Secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot, Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT,
Yielding in currency
TEN PER CENT.
Per annum.

Trustees:
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
of Philadelphia, Penn.
CHARLES L. FROST,
of New-York City.

We regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received in payment at their market price free of commission.

A limited number for sale on favorable terms, and full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.
VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canada, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

CONTINENTAL SCREW
Company's stock wanted by
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
No. 28 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1869.

THIRD PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, May 26, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund, at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on WEDNESDAY of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., at its office, No. 17 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
G. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reelection.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

MACON, Ga., May 15, 1869.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after June 21, 1869, until which date from June 1, 1869, the transfer books will be closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.

Ten per ct. Mortgages.
Ten per ct. City Bonds.
Ten per ct. County Bonds.
Ten per ct. Real Estate Bonds.
Ten per ct. School District Bonds.

Michigan State Bonds,
Detroit City Bonds,
Wayne County Bonds.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ALVAN WILKINS,
Stock, Bond and Note Broker.
NO. 8 GRISWOLD-ST., DETROIT.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	120¾	121¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	119¾	119⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	121⅞	121⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	119¾	119⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862..	118½	118⅝	10-40 Regist'd..	109	109
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122¼	122⅜	10-40 Coupon....	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	116⅝	116⅞	Gold........	141	141⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	118⅛	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Jan. and July..	119¼	119⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS,
Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank*,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

ST. LOUIS VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.
Principal and interest guaranteed by
THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)
The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For sale at 92½ per cent, and accrued interest, by
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, May 25, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK regret to announce the discovery of certain irregularities involving some loss to the Stockholders. They take this means of stating that the bank is perfectly solvent, and has the full confidence of the Department at Washington, Mr. Callender now being engaged in the examination and adjustment of its affairs. The bank is continuing its business as usual.

Wm. Hinton, Jr.,	Henry C. Murphy,
Brewster Valentine,	P. C. Cornell,
Geo. S. Puffer,	C. P. Smith,
Seymour L. Husted,	Harry K. Sheldon,
John A. Lott,	John French.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 53 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—Parties interested in the securities of above Company are requested to communicate with, or call upon the undersigned.

WM. A. GUEST, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,254 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 24 3d-av., corner 9th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

R. H. BULL, Prest. I. S. KEELER, Vice-Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore June 1, draw interest from that day at 6 per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (less Government tax) will be paid on the 1st day of June next at the office of the Company, to the holders of the same, who are such on the 25th May instant. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be opened for transfers on the 15th instant, and closed on the 26th instant.

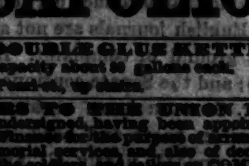
G. H. GURLEY, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.



SAPOLIO.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 50 gallons each. To be seen at No. 104 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HONORS TO THE UNION DEAD.—The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee on Finance for the purpose of arranging appropriate memorial services, and also of decorating the graves of the soldiers and sailors on COMMEMORATION DAY, May 29, earnestly call on the patriotic, benevolent and charitable to aid them in this enterprise. After paying the necessary expenses, the surplus, if any, will be divided between the relief funds of the different Posts and the Soldiers' Orphan Home. Contributions will be received by Major-General Charles K. Graham, President Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st., *Sun* Building; Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth Collection District, No. 61 Chambers-st.; Colonel E. A. Conkling, West Side Savings Bank, No. 104 6th-av.; Colonel E. T. Morgan, No. 260 West 36th-st.; Colonel W. J. Marshall, corner of 27th-st. and 3d-av.; and at the headquarters of the Memorial Executive Committee, No. 20 Union-square. Major-General Charles K. Graham, Chairman; Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker, Brigadier-General D. F. Burke, Brigadier-General Rush C. Hawkins, Brigadier-General G. R. Van Brunt, Colonel Frank E. Howe, Colonel E. A. Conkling, Colonel E. T. Morgan, Colonel A. J. H. Duganne, Colonel J. W. Marshall, Colonel M. H. Beaumont.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869.

HEATING.—CULVER & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established 1848.

A VERY DESIRABLE POST OFFICE box for sale; price $160 if sold this week. Address CASH, Box No. 182 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GERSON N. HERRMAN and EMANUEL SCHLOSS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gerson N. Herrman and Emanuel Schloss, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1869.

my18-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SALEM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Salem, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of May, 1869.

my12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE EVANS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Evans, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1869.

my18-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1869.

my26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH D. FREEMAN and ROBERT H. FREEMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elijah D. Freeman and Robert H. Freeman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of May, 1869.

my26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1869.

my12-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WINKEN and JOHN J. THOMAS, composing the firm of Thomas & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Daniel Winken and John J. Thomas, individually, and of the firm of Thomas & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of April, 1869.

my12-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN L. CRAIG, bankrupt.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John L. Craig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, 1869.

my12-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. MILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of Charles R. Miles, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.

MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee,
Nos. 235 and 237 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

my19-law3wW*

NO. 1,443.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. MOSELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of James H. Mosely, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, 1869.

my19-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,100.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BOTELER and GEORGE W. ELY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles W. Boteler and George W. Ely, heretofore comprising the firm of Boteler & Ely, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Charles W. Boteler, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 8th day of April, 1869.

my12-law3wW* GEORGE F. BAKER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SALEM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Salem, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869.

my12-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. HOLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Holman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1869.

HENRY T. WING, Assignee.

my12-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Theodore Stern, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Levy, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

my26-law3wW*

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

PERSONAL.

TURNPENNY.—IF THIS SHOULD MEET the eye of MATILDA TURNPENNY, formerly of St. John-st., Clerkenwell, London, she is earnestly requested to communicate immediately with her sister as under, her mother having died suddenly. Mrs. R. CLEMSON, No. 14 Upper York-st., Bryanston-square, London, England.

REMOVAL.

DR. GURDON BUCK HAS REMOVED to No. 32 West 20th-st. Office hours till 11 o'clock A. M.

May 21.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., corner of Irving-place. LURLINE, (Italian.) Leading characters by Mme. States, Mme. Testa and Mr. Habelmann.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, 24th-st. and 5th-av. THE HERMIT'S BELL. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Decre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d-st., corner 8th-av. PATRIE, (Fatherland.) Principal characters by Mr. Couldock, Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Gladstane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker. AFTERNOON—Reading of MANFRED, by Mr. Edwin Booth, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

WAVERLEY THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway. IXION. Principal characters by Miss Jennie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. DICK TURPIN and THE FELON'S DOOM.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. CLORINDA; or, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, and PETER GRAY, (Pantomime.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. UNBLEACHED BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—RED HOT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts. THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK. Corner of 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts. GRAND CONCERT. Open day and evening.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch announces that it is now definitely ascertained that the rumor of a triple alliance against the United States is without any foundation.

The elections in Paris and Lyons have resulted favorably to the Anti-Imperial candidates, and it is reported that M. ROCHEFORT has been chosen among others. Much excitement is reported in Marseilles, where the crowd shouted "*Vive la Republique*," and in Paris, but no disturbances of moment.

GENERAL.

The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad was sold by auction yesterday at New-Orleans, by order of the United States Circuit Court, and purchased for $2,050,000 by the representative of Mr. CHARLES MORGAN. It was announced at the conclusion of the sale that the purchaser intended to extend the road to Sabine at once.

The New-England Labor Reform League met in Convention in Boston yesterday. It was largely attended by prominent reformers. The President, in opening the business, defined the labor-reform creed as free trade, free money, free travel, free transportation and free land; and the resolutions presented and discussed denounced, among other things, the taking of interest and the national banking system, and urged the substitution of Treasury certificates of service for the present Government currency.

Some boys have been arrested in Boston charged with the recent robberies of boxes in the Post Office of that city. All the letters belonging to the Suffolk Bank, twenty-five in number, have been found in a cellar unopened; but a valuable letter taken from the box of the Atlantic Bank is still missing.

The establishment of MILLER & Co., maltsters, at Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $5,000. The loss was mostly by malt destroyed and damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated from some defect in the kiln.

JOHN WHITE, a prominent produce dealer of Cortlandt Village, N. Y., near Syracuse, committed suicide on Sunday night. Cause, pecuniary embarrassment.

The Coroner's jury in the case of R. K. JAMES, of New-York, whose body was found in the woods below Poughkeepsie, on Monday evening, have rendered a verdict of "death from disease of the heart." He had probably been in the isolated spot where he was found over two days.

A one-armed soldier named JACK GILLIGAN, residing at Mill Creek, near Fortress Monroe, while under the influence of liquor, beat his wife to death on Monday evening. He is now in jail.

JOHN TAYLOR, for many years the farmer of DANIEL WEBSTER, died in Salisbury of consumption on Friday last, aged 69 years. He was buried on the Webster farm, in Franklin, on Sunday. Mr. TAYLOR was an intelligent farmer and an upright citizen, and his relations to Mr. WEBSTER were of a gratifying character.

Over $13,000 of the money and bonds stolen from the money delivery clerk of Harnden's Express, in Baltimore, a few days ago, has been recovered, and the two men arrested have been examined and are now in jail. Their names are GEORGE I. HOWARD, alias GRIER, and EDWARD DENNIS. They were arrested by one of the Company's detectives while on the way to Wheeling, and some of the plunder was found on their persons.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention is called to meet at Indianapolis on the 19th of June next. Mrs. LIVERMORE, of Chicago, Mrs. CADY STANTON, LUCY STONE and others are announced as among the speakers to be expected.

It is reported that a couple of whales have just been caught off East Hampton, L. I., each of which will yield forty barrels of oil.

The New-Orleans Commercial Convention was not in session yesterday, and the delegates spent the day in inspecting the mouths of the Mississippi. The Convention will reassemble to-day and proceed to business.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have voted that hereafter freight on wheat, from all points on the river to Milwaukee or Chicago, will be ten cents per bushel, and on flour forty cents per barrel. This arrangement is the result of a meeting of railway and packet men in Chicago on Tuesday last. An arrangement has also been made by which wheat will hereafter be carried from Chicago to Liverpool, via New-York, for thirty cents by rail and twenty-two cents by lake and canal, including all expenses of handling.

A tunnel, similar to the Chicago tunnel, for supplying the City of Cleveland, Ohio, with pure water, is to be commenced there immediately. It is to cost about $600,000.

The retail liquor dealers of Indianapolis, Ind., have agreed to close their saloons on Sundays, and have pledged themselves to see that all other business prohibited by the Sunday laws is stopped on that day.

As the steamer *Russia*, from Liverpool, was coming up the Bay this morning, she ran into the Austrian ship *Figlio Maggiore*, from Marseilles, which arrived on the 24th, and was lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island. The ship was struck on the port side and sank in a few minutes, and now lies submerged in water reaching up to her lower yards. The steamer was in charge of a pilot at the time. No lives were lost.

A lecture upon the East was delivered last evening by Bishop SOUTHGATE, at the Church Union Rooms, No. 1,155 Broadway. It dwelt more particularly upon the oppression of Christians in Turkey.

The corner-stone of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, was laid yesterday by Rev. Dr. THOMAS DE WITT, with the usual addresses, hymns and prayer. Rev. Drs. CHAMBERS, LUDLOW and MCNAIR were present, together with a numerous assemblage of both sexes.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday, at 2 o'clock, at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street. A number of new members joined. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY delivered a short address, and announced that Miss ANNA DICKINSON would deliver a lecture upon Woman Suffrage on Friday evening next, at the Cooper Institute, under the title of "Nothing Unreasonable."

A meeting for the election of officers in the Second Assembly District of the Union Republicans was held at No. 375 Pearl-street yesterday evening. Reddy the Blacksmith and his gang had matters all their own way—the Republicans having withdrawn.

The firm of SCOTT & MUNSON, storage merchants, of No. 91 Wall-street, were represented yesterday as having absconded on Saturday last with $65,000 in their possession, the proceeds of a secret sale of 75,000 bushels of oats which were placed in their stores in Brooklyn by different parties.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has written to the Committee of arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves at Elizabeth, regretting his inability to attend the ceremony, but assuring them of his sympathy in the rendering of all possible honor to the memory of the noble men who gave their lives for the country in the recent war.

The Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church held its one hundredth anniversary yesterday. Exercises were conducted in the morning and evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. THOMAS DEWITT, Chancellor FERRIS and others.

Another extensive petroleum conflagration occurred at Hunter's Point, L. I., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The refineries of Messrs. DEVOE & Co. and DAY & Co. were both entirely consumed. The loss can not be far from $500,000.

Cotton was quiet and heavy yesterday. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat a shade firmer, but tamer. Corn active at advanced prices. Oats much lower and slow of sale. Provisions attracted less attention; Pork and Lard closed in favor of purchasers. Groceries were in moderate request; cargo prices of Rio Coffee and quotations for Refined Sugars were a fraction lower. Petroleum was more freely offered and purchased at easier rates. A moderate Freight business was reported.

Our Trouble with England—Mr. Sumner's Speech—The Administration.

The English people have made a strange mistake in giving so much significance to Mr. SUMNER's speech. They seem to regard him as the leader of a party, or as speaking diplomatically in behalf of the Cabinet. They give to his utterances the importance that might be attached to a speech of Lord PALMERSTON or of Mr. GLADSTONE, when one of those statesmen was at once the leader of a party and the head of a Cabinet. Mr. SUMNER, while he fairly and definitely gives utterance to the deep sense of injustice, and to the yet slumbering feelings of indignation justly aroused in the American mind by conduct of the higher classes of the English people, and to a large extent by their Government, during our struggle, is not the leader of a party; he did not speak diplomatically, and he did not assume to speak for the Cabinet, or to define its position. He does not officially or otherwise represent the Government. Nor are the English people much less mistaken in the inferences which they draw from the rejection of the *Alabama* treaty, which followed the delivery of Mr. SUMNER's speech. The question before the Senate was simply whether the treaty, so hastily negotiated by Mr. JOHNSON, amid so much dinner-party speech-making, most of which was not suited to our national taste or mood, had made proper provision for the adjustment of the matters *embraced in it* and in dispute between the two nations; and, further, whether there were not other such matters which were really *not embraced in the treaty*. Mr. SUMNER briefly explained that, as to some matters embraced in the treaty, the provisions for their settlement were not satisfactory or practical, and that some of the grave matters of principle involved in the discussions between the two nations were not embraced at all in the treaty in a way to secure a decision; and hence concluded that it was better that a more carefully-considered and comprehensive treaty should be negotiated and this one be abandoned. Here Mr. SUMNER could of course have stopped; and it is noticeable that as to such portions of his speech, the English journals are not able to find any just ground of complaint. But he did *not* stop; and the Senate continued to listen.

Mr. SUMNER is an orator, with a strong American heart and head, and he felt, as many—indeed, nearly all Americans,—felt, that the career of Mr. JOHNSON in England had done not a little to give an impression that we had lost our earnestness, if not our self-respect, and that we were not, after all, very much resolved to have our rights in regard to the *Alabama* and other matters in dispute; he believed that the occasion called for a review of the facts; and he reviewed them in strong language, not at all selected to please John Bull. He told him many unwelcome truths, and he did not adopt John Bull's reasoning in defence of the injury he did us; nor did he say or intend to say all that could be said on John Bull's side of the question. The Senate thereupon proceeded to vote on the merits of the treaty, and not on Mr. SUMNER's speech, nor on his theory of national nuisances or of special damages resulting from such nuisances. This vote left the diplomatic question just where it was before REVERDY JOHNSON ate a dinner or made a speech in England. And General GRANT and his Cabinet in due time will take up the question precisely where Mr. ADAMS left it, with the conceded duty of England to submit to arbitration added; and they are abundantly able and disposed to do justice to our national rights and dignity, as well as to the claims of our citizens for individual losses; and there is no ground for any solicitude or commercial perturbation by reason of the rejection of this treaty.

Mr. SUMNER's speech has several sides. One is that of patriotic sentiment and a national sense of wrong. Another states what is his theory of the damages he thinks an arbitrator ought to give, and what the English Lairds and Roebucks and Winchelseas ought to pay. Still another asserts his idea of the apology the English Government ought to make, if decided to be in the wrong in the light of international law as the guide of national obligations.

But let us look at these things in their proper order, and not confuse them. The patriotic sentiment and the swelling utterances of just national indignation, are only adapted, and were intended, for home use, and cannot be put into a treaty. We cannot ask any damages to be paid until we get a decision in our favor; and the treaty rejected provided, and the treaty to be made must again provide, for a reference of the question to be decided to somebody; and from its decision in our favor, and not from our claims alone, these damages must come, if they come at all, as we feel justly confident they will. Besides, in a suit or on arbitration, we do not provide beforehand what the damages are to be—as, for instance, in case of one of Mr. SUMNER's *nuisances*—such as a bull breaking into china-shops, or a flaming steam-tug set adrift in a harbor full of shipping,—but we leave the assessment of damages to the tribunal which decides whether the wrong alleged was really committed, and whether the defendant is liable at all to the plaintiff. Hence it is plain that all he says about the measure of damages, whether well founded or not, is not proper matter to go into the pleadings, or the submission, or the treaty, as facts admitted, but are matters to go into the verdict or finding, when we get one in our favor. Again, suppose England is to make such an ample apology as would fully satisfy Mr. SUMNER; or to take the English version—suppose Queen VICTORIA is to come over here, clad in sackcloth and sprinkled with ashes and leading her progeny in chains; it is yet tolerably clear we cannot demand the apology, or fairly expect the Queen's arrival before the decision in our favor is actually rendered, and probably must wait till we get a certified copy of the document providing for all that is to be done.

Now, a cool consideration of all these matters would have saved our English neighbors a good deal of very undignified and unnecessary heat and alarm, and may prevent some of our own people from committing themselves to very impracticable expectations and saying some very foolish things.

The more the matter is looked at, the more clearly it will be seen that the rejection of the Johnson treaty amounts to only this, that *its provisions were not adequate*, in the estimation of our Government, *to carry into effect a mode of redress upon which the two nations have agreed*. Certainly Mr. SUMNER's speech was not intended to be approved as a basis of negotiations, or as a national demand of redress, but was considered a proper assertion of the national feeling, and of the reasons why this *Alabama* treaty should not be ratified; and it is equally clear that the real questions at issue between the two nations, freed as they were of most of the elements of real danger, by agreeing on arbitration as a means of settlement, are now left for further negotiation at the proper time, though perhaps not immediately. And when that time shall arrive, it cannot be very difficult to agree upon a satisfactory form of submission, which shall not only provide for the adjustment of damages, but for a settlement of principles. We believe this to be the position of the question as viewed by the Senate and the Cabinet.

Other features of Mr. SUMNER's speech are perhaps calculated to mislead some people. He lays great stress, (as a basis of our claims against England,) upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Certainly that unkind, hasty and harsh act of most questionable right is of consequence as indicating the spirit by which England was actuated; yet no one can fail to see that, as France made the *same recognition on the same day*, and Spain and other European countries very soon after, we can have no special ground of complaint against England, resting on that act as a primary basis of claim. And on the question of damages, it is at least a matter of grave doubt whether, when the claims of all the individuals of the nation for damages are ascertained and satisfied, there will be any claims left unsatisfied; unless Mr. SUMNER can show some national property seized or destroyed. Besides, is there known to international law any recompense to be made for mere incidental national damage, on the part of one nation to another, except a regret and an apology? We are not sure on this point, and shall await some precedent, which Mr. SUMNER surely can find if any one can.

If there is any pecuniary compensation, we demand that our Government insist upon its being rendered to us by England to the utmost, for England did us an unprovoked, a cruel, and, to her, a disgraceful injury and wrong, for which she ought to make compensation to the uttermost farthing. And we believe General GRANT will accept nothing less.

The agitation in England is little matter of surprise after all. Mr. SUMNER's speech has revived a humiliating and discreditable portion of her national history. She does not like to think of the United States as a Power able to demand its rights, and likely to assert and maintain them if refused. There is always a period, just as the son or the daughter assert and display full equality and a significant tendency to superior power, when the parents hesitate and perhaps lose their equanimity, and forget their dignity, and threaten to do what they dare not and cannot do in view of the changed and still changing relations. England is now in that condition; and a respectful deference and kindness to her mood and her maternal relation, is due from us, her children.

In 1863, when our Minister asked for redress, the demand was not so much as noticed; when the demand was repeated in October, 1863, Lord JOHN RUSSELL omitted to make any answer till Aug. 30, 1865, when he haughtily declined it, with the remark that "Her Majesty's Government declined either to make reparation or compensation for the captures made by the *Alabama, or to refer the question to arbitration*."

England has come sadly down from that mountain of scorn;—a reference to arbitration has been made;—she is ready now to make compensation;—the only question open is little more than one of details, as to the best means of getting at its amount—an English treaty of arbitration and compensation, unanimously proposed by an English Cabinet has been unanimously rejected by an American Senate! The end is clear and not distant. We are united and strong, with a strong and prudent leader. We should not be surprised at the wrath of the English Press. Let us be prudent and forbearing, firm and just. We have peace and shall continue to have it. And we shall have full compensation and an apology as well, in due time.

A Warm Welcome for Mr. Banks.

The news from St. Domingo must be encouraging to Mr. BANKS and the other members of the excursion party for whose expenses he drew three thousand dollars from the House Contingencies' Fund. The Foreign Affairs Committee, as our readers may remember, propose to visit the Dominicans, and talk over with President BAEZ the terms of annexation. Of course the Washington lawgivers calculate upon an enthusiastic welcome. They go to tell the darkies that this country appreciates their anxiety for admission into the Union; and it is assumed, naturally enough, that they will go into ecstacies over the prospect, and will canonize BANKS & Co. as their deliverers. This, we say, is Mr. BANKS' calculation. Only with these anticipations could he reconcile to his conscience the taking of three thousand dollars for a St. Domingo pleasure trip.

And now comes doleful news. Instead of being delighted, the Dominicans are disgusted. They don't want annexation to the United States, and will not have it at any price. They are so incensed against BAEZ for negotiating in its behalf that they are in arms against him, with a fair prospect of driving him into the sea. The case is not one of simple opposition. Advices represent the feeling as one of hatred to the man and his schemes. We have no doubt that the United States will survive the disappointment. It is provoking, certainly, to find a prize beyond our reach which schemers at Washington have described as ready to tumble into our lap; but we shall probably get over the mortification. We have so many blacks to educate and care for in the Southern States that it may be possible for us to get on without St. Domingo. But what will BANKS do? And what will be the fate of his excursion?

The Republican Party in Tennessee.

The unity of the Republican Party in Tennessee is broken at last. The State Convention at Nashville was unable to get beyond the preliminaries of organization. The mere attempt to proceed to vote provoked a disgraceful disturbance, and the delegates were finally compelled to separate without touching the business which had brought them together. A body so torn by personal animosities and partisan dissensions that it could not succeed in electing a Chairman, could not hope to achieve the nomination of a candidate for the Governorship. Each of the two contending factions has a candidate of its own. And as the Democrats have no thought of putting Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON into the field, the contest will be between Mr. SENTER, who became acting Governor when Mr. BROWNLOW was elected to the Senate, and Mr. STOKES, a dexterous politician, who is understood to be more particularly identified with the better class of Republicans.

For this rupture we were not unprepared. Our Knoxville correspondent, in a letter published on Friday last, alluded to the antagonistic influences at work within the party, and indicated some of the considerations that will govern the final result. An election of judicial officers, to be held on the 27th inst., will throw further light as well upon the motives of the contending sections as upon their relative chances of success. For the Nominating Convention, in April, threw overboard two of the three present Radical Judges of the Supreme Court; and these, again, have joined NELSON, of East Tennessee, in the composition of an opposition ticket. The split, which has now extended to the Executive began, then, with the Judges, and, by one of those freaks which pertain to an elective judiciary, the discarded functionaries seem likely to be able to determine the fate of the Republican Party in the Gubernatorial election. Cases are before them involving the power of the Executive to exclude from the registration lists citizens whose title to votes was recognized under the first Franchise law. The question affects the political status of thirty or forty thousand citizens, whom BROWNLOW arbitrarily disfranchised, but whose restoration to the privilege of voting seems more than probable. The two Judges whom the April Convention discarded, despite their orthodoxy, may, by their judgment in these cases, secure for themselves thirty or forty thousand new votes and at the same time contribute materially to the overthrow of the extremists hitherto dominant.

Indeed, the contest between SENTER and STOKES appears to turn principally upon the policy of disfranchisement. The advantage possessed by the former in the control he exercises over the registration of voters will be curtailed if the Supreme Court render the anticipated decision; but the gain arising from the unchecked management of the machinery of the election will nevertheless be considerable. STOKES, on the other hand, has the fanatical element on his side, and will fight bitterly and energetically. We see no reason to believe that, as a matter of conviction, SENTER is more liberal than STOKES, but expediency is understood to have suggested to the former the desirableness of abandoning the policy of proscription which has too long cursed the State, and of restoring the franchise to the large class now denied participation in the Government. What proportion of the Tennessee Republicans are wise enough to favor the change, we have no means of ascertaining, but it is certain that the whole body of enfranchised Democrats will exert their influence in favor of the candidate who most emphatically pledges himself to the adoption of a liberal policy. Out of the row at Nashville, good may come.

There is a moral in the lesson by which the Republicans of Missouri and West Virginia should not fail to profit. They too have relied upon the disfranchisement of opponents as a means of perpetuating their own party strength. Tennessee reminds them that on this basis party unity cannot be maintained.

Southern Commercial Conventions.

The New-Orleans Convention, following on the heels of the Convention at Memphis, repeats the auguries of returning prosperity to the South and returning brotherhood to the whole Union. It was not enough to unfetter the Mississippi by force, and let it run "unvexed to the sea;" it remained to revive in the Southwest that feeling of interest and "part ownership" in the great river, which the war had interrupted. This "victory of peace" is now, apparently, at hand. The significant mottoes which welcomed the delegates to both Conventions, the mingling in organization and in action of Southern merchants and Northern merchants, of Southern Generals and Northern Generals, have furnished an omen of "reconstruction" more potent than any political shibboleth could have supplied. The commercial prosperity of the country lies at the base of all its material prosperity; when all unite in this, the solution of political problems will become wonderfully simplified.

President Woolsey on the Alabama Case.

We published yesterday morning a synopsis of two interesting lectures, on the *Alabama* case and the English proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of our civil war, delivered by President WOOLSEY to the Senior Class of Yale College. Dr. WOOLSEY is one of the first authorities in this country on the topics which he discussed and on the general subject of international law; yet he expressed opinions in these lectures which will expose him to the sharp censure and bitter denunciation of every paltry demagogue in the land. He did not think that the recognition of the Confederate Government as a belligerent Power by England proceeded from enmity to the Union, or that it was of necessity a hostile act. He ventured to criticise, with a good deal of sharpness, some of Mr SUMNER's positions and dissented wholly from its general tenor and effect.

President WOOLSEY said he wished it "distinctly understood that he had *not* been bought up by British gold" to take this view of the case. Undoubtedly he would like to have this believed; but, we presume, he is not rash enough to expect that it will be. How can any man,—any American—of common sense expect to be credited with sincerity in holding such sentiments? How can he possibly hold them, unless he is paid for doing it? GOLDWIN SMITH may,—but he is an Englishman,—"only an American *pro tem.*," as the *Tribune* styles him, and lives here only, as is well understood, for the sake of a "fat professorship" and the opportunity of corrupting the sentiments of the ingenuous youth of America. He used to be, when at home, a thorough-going Yankee,—rather more of a Yankee, perhaps, than the Yankees themselves. But he has got over all that, and is now generally known to be neither more nor less than a British spy, though what special thing he is to spy out, or how he is to learn anything except by reading the newspapers, we are not aware.

But for President WOOLSEY to agree with GOLDWIN SMITH on nice points of international law, rather than with CHANDLER and SUMNER and the "war horses" of the mighty West, is something that finds its only explanation in the fact that he has been bought over with British gold. Of course he will deny it;—he could not do less than *that*. But who will put any faith in his denials?

The aroused indignation of the country must look into this matter. It may be necessary to expel Dr. WOOLSEY from the high position he holds as President of one of the leading colleges of the country, and to put in his place some one more thoroughly imbued with the "true spirit of our institutions," than he is. It must not be forgotten that General R. E. LEE, who commanded the rebel armies, is also Professor of something or other in a Southern college. Are not these coincidences somewhat alarming? It may be well for Presidents WOOLSEY and LEE and Professor SMITH to be packing their trunks and securing passage for some more congenial clime.

The Pearsall-O'Connor Case Concluded.

Judge CARDOZO has been compelled to abandon the false position assumed by him in denying an immediate hearing or a release on bail in the *habeas corpus* case of PEARSALL and O'CONNOR; and the women have been reluctantly admitted to bail. They will be so released to-day, and we shall hear no more of the matter. The arbitrary, unwarrantable and indelicate conduct of Judge CARDOZO, not only in denying a hearing of the case, but in requesting his brother Judges also to decline examining it, have so aroused public feeling and disgusted the legal fraternity that no attempt will ever be made to bring it up again. The moral of the whole proceeding is that the right of *habeas corpus* cannot be tampered with even by the Judges of this City.

The closing scene in this case was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in a court-room. We may also add that it was as infamous as remarkable. The attack by the "friend of the Court" upon the counsel of the women, the speech in the same style of invective by Judge CARDOZO, and the immediate adjournment of the Court in order to prevent Mr. TOWNSEND from making a speech in defence of himself, are incidents of legal practice which we trust are very uncommon in this country. They could occur in no other civilized city than New-York—we trust in no other Court than that of Judge CARDOZO.

St. Thomas.

The *Dagbladet*, and the Danes in general forget, in their remonstrances regarding the postponement of the St. Thomas Treaty, one of the new ideas working on the American mind. This new idea is that we can annex protect, or "take" all we want of the Western hemisphere, without the trouble and cost of purchase. If we annex Cuba, protect Hayti, and "take" Mexico, the need of St. Thomas as a naval station begins to grow less. True, the question of moral obligation or implied contract remains as before—but that is a question to which nations are apt to pay little heed. We fear that, after all, General RAASLOFF will best find his account in urging the material advantages to be derived from the acquisition of St. Thomas. The London *Daily News* very well said of the Danish Islands that, "Lying at the very gate of the Caribbean Sea, the Power which holds them will bestride the highway from Europe to the Isthmus of Panama, and command its communications with Mexico, Central America, and the whole West Indies." The London *Review* remarked that it was "a really important acquisition," far more so than Russian America. And the truth probably is that, if we really must have a naval port in the Gulf, this of St. Thomas will cost less, in the long run, than any others we have fixed our eyes upon. The sum we should pay outright for this spot would perhaps prove to be less than the costs entailed upon us by some other regions which we might "annex" or "protect" apparently for nothing.

MINOR TOPICS.

A series of earnest resolutions in regard to the "maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations between the two great Protestant Powers" of the world, were yesterday adopted by the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. All the churches of this country were exhorted to offer fervent prayers to Almighty God for peace, and an affectionate appeal was made to the Christians of Great Britain to "join in like supplications to our common Father in Heaven."

Yesterday was a day of "accidents" in this vicinity. There was a steamboat collision on the East River. There was another collision off the Battery in which the steamship *Russia* ran down and sank a ship just arrived from Marseilles. There was a boiler explosion at the foot of Wall-street. There was an immense petroleum fire at Hunter's Point. There was a suicide, in which a rich Fifth-avenue gentleman was the victim. Then, as regards the catalogue of murders, outrages, and so forth, the reader must be referred to our local columns. Altogether, it was a day of moving accidents by flood and field.

One Board of the Common Council has voted an appropriation of $30,000 to celebrate the Fourth of July. The other very properly hesitates. What is the use of so large an outlay of money on so useless an object? The sums appropriated for these celebrations have kept increasing from year to year, and it seems probable that the cost of celebrating our independence will soon largely exceed that of achieving it. Everybody understands that much the largest portion of the whole sum goes to favorites about the City Hall.

Our Washington correspondent informed us yesterday that "the President and his Cabinet are entirely in accord on the point, that a foreign war would be extremely disastrous at the present time." Evidently they have not consulted General BUTLER, or else, having consulted him, they don't agree with him in opinion on this subject.

The *World* is facetious on a serious subject. It talks about the City Hall Park as "one of the *lungs* of the City." The *World* is near enough the Park to be aware of its real character,—of the uses it is put to at night, and of the extent to which it is useful as a respiratory organ. The tubercles that cover its outer edges in the shape of apple and peanut stands, and the general odor of nastiness that pervades it, shows that this "one of the City's lungs" is in a very diseased condition. The sooner it can be cleared of its nuisances and a decent building erected upon it for a new City Post Office, the better for everybody.

We are glad to see that steps have been promptly taken toward giving the public the benefit of the law just passed, incorporating the Hansom Cab Company. We are a little disappointed to find that the money for the enterprise is still to be raised, as we had supposed the passage of the law was secured by parties ready and anxious to put the cabs upon the street. But we have no doubt the money will be forthcoming. The Company has been organized, and subscription books to the stock will be at once opened. Properly managed, the enterprise can scarcely fail of success.

We would like to see the District-Attorney, or the Mayor's Marshal, or the Board of Health, take a step in the direction of enforcing the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which requires that druggists' clerks, or persons who dispense drugs, shall be qualified for their duties according to the terms set forth in the act. We hear now, as we heard formerly, of ignoramuses and careless lads dealing out the most dangerous drugs, puzzling their heads over prescriptions, and every now and then giving the wrong sort of medicine. As we have at last a law on the statute-book upon this subject let us now have it enforced.

We see that an ordinance is pending in the Common Council forbidding any vehicle from stopping on the track of a City railroad. The railroad companies are thus slowly but steadily achieving the complete ownership and monopoly of what were intended to be public streets,—streets as much the property of one class of the people as another. Year by year we have more railroads crossing Broadway; under this new ordinance, every omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle must await the convenience of the railway cars before passing up or down the main street. The cars, meantime, may stop as often and as long as they please,—thus stopping the whole tide of traffic and travel on our principal streets at pleasure. We shall soon have a City railroad ring which will own the streets as absolutely as the Erie Railroad ring now owns everything and everybody connected with that great work.

It was certainly not the "proper thing" for Captain MILLS of the Police force, to get leave of absence that he might sell tickets for a menagerie in Pennsylvania. But his conduct was rather in violation of taste and propriety, than otherwise offensive. If he be retained on the force after his trial, he ought at least to be warned against indulging in such pastimes hereafter.

Great surprise is expressed by the *Commercial* that Mr. FISHER, who lost his life by attempting to jump on the front platform of a Broadway railroad car, should have tried to do such a thing when printed orders forbidding it were posted inside the car. If they had been posted *outside* the car he could have seen them better; or if the Company had enforced their own orders by placing gates on the front platform, so that passengers could not make the attempt; or if drivers would get in the habit of stopping the cars for passengers to get on, there would have been no danger of such an accident. The fact is the printed orders are posted, not to be obeyed, but to screen the Company from blame in case of accident.

A prominent lawyer of Indianapolis has sent us a letter in reference to the recent legislation in Indiana regarding the Divorce laws of that State. He says those laws have not in any way been altered, and that our information on that point was incorrect. The attempt to effect a change was successful in the State Senate, but failed in the other branch of the Legislature, and the law of the State now stands as it was heretofore. It is not surprising that, as a lawyer, our Indiana correspondent upholds the present Divorce law as "not only just, but conducive to good morals." The statute provides that judges shall grant divorces for a certain number of specified causes, and *any other cause* for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted. This certainly offers latitude enough for dissatisfied husbands and wives, as well as for sharp lawyers and easy-going judges. The other terms of the law furnish equally simple facilities to all parties concerned. Indiana is determined to be ahead of any other State—even Connecticut—in the freedom of divorce. Whether this indicates an advance or a retrograde movement in civilization, may be open to some doubt.

A superb edition of the works of THOMAS CARLYLE, in thirty volumes, is undergoing publication in London and New-York. We hope the great Scotchman will include in this edition those of his brief letters on philosophical, moral, political and historical questions which have appeared from time to time in the newspapers. There is nothing in his published writings more striking or suggestive than the two letters—one on the "future state," and the other on the character of NAPOLEON—which have recently appeared in our columns. Though Mr. CARLYLE is himself editing the present edition of his works, we hope that his modesty will not prevent him from including such private letters as these in one of the volumes.

The London *Times* has got a notable dilemma out of an English law-court, and proceeds to toss these United States on the horns of it, with the feelings natural to a representative John Bull in such a case. The United States going in on the *right* of the Southern Confederacy, and suing Sir PETER TAIT for the value of certain shoddies sent over by JEFF. DAVIS to be made up by the sartorial baronet! Our contemporary evidently looks on this as a false move in an adversary's game, and makes the most of it. It is a puzzling piece of business, and we have an idea our side will not be able to make a pair of pantaloons out of it, while it must be considered as making a game of cross-purposes which will fairly "bother" us all round.

OBITUARY.

General Joseph C. Briscoe.

General BRISCOE, whose funeral will take place to-day at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 80 Lafayette-place, was born in Ireland, at Willmount, County Kilkenny, in 1834. He graduated with distinction at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1854 came to the United States, where he was connected as civil engineer with many important public works in the Pennsylvania coal fields. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the *First New-York Volunteers*, and from that time till the close of the struggle he remained in the service of the United States. At the battle of Big Bethel he carried the regimental colors and was wounded in the foot. For his gallantry on that occasion he was commissioned a Lieutenant. In KEARNEY's Division he made the campaign of the Peninsula, and while in charge of the construction of one of the forts at Fair Oaks, attracted the attention of that General by the engineering skill displayed in the work. The General appointed him Engineer Officer of the Division, and he served on KEARNEY's Staff till the death of the latter at Chantilly. Afterward Captain BRISCOE was detailed on the Staff of General STONEMAN, and subsequently upon that of General BIRNEY, where he remained—serving occasionally, however, with Generals HANCOCK and FRENCH. When BIRNEY was appointed to the command of the Tenth Corps, he appointed Captain BRISCOE chief of staff, with the rank of Major, and strongly recommended him to Governor CURTIN, who gave him the command of the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the capture of Petersburg, Colonel BRISCOE commanded a brigade, and distinguished himself by the storming of Fort Gregg, for which gallant act he was breveted General. At the close of the war he was appointed President of the Examining Board for officers in the regular army, under the rank of Major. As a gallant and courageous officer he was greatly distinguished. He was wounded many times, and served in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

The Gettysburg Medicinal Spring.

We publish in other columns this morning an interesting correspondence relating to the medicinal properties of the spring discovered by some wounded soldiers at Gettysburg, during the progress of the great battle which turned back the tide of rebel invasion from the North. The great importance of the discovery is fully set forth in this correspondence. It will be seen that very high medical authority declares the water to be of incalculable value in the treatment of certain diseases, for which no remedy was once supposed to exist. The testimony of physicians, and of patients who have found relief from the use of this water, is very strong in its favor.

Opera Bouffe at the French Theatre.

Mr. GRAU's opera bouffe artists, after a very successful tour throughout the States, reoccupy the French Theatre from Saturday evening. Their representations will only extend over a fortnight, and will end the season. HERVE's "Chilperic" will be produced with great magnificence on Tuesday of next week, and Saturday and Monday, "La Vie Parisienne" will be sung. The sale of seats for the first ten nights commences this morning at the theatre and the branch ticket offices.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Question—General McMahon—The North Pacific Road—A Military Escort for the Engineers Requested—Colored Applicants for Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

Only two or three members of Congress are now in the city, and the Departments have settled down to regular routine work. The city is unusually quiet at present, and the only expected events, in a local way, are the forthcoming election in June, and the decoration of the soldiers' graves on Saturday and Sunday next. Saturday will be observed as a Government holiday, and the banks, and business men generally, announce a suspension of trade and traffic on that day.

THE INDIANS.

The accounts from the Indian country for some time past have not been of a very cheerful or encouraging character, and the latest advices from that section express grave apprehensions of serious trouble during the Summer. The Indians are very much discontented, but it is expected that the promptitude with which the Commissary and Quartermaster stores are being hurried forward will allay the dissatisfaction. The recently appointed Agents and Superintendents will be on the ground in a short time, and the Department is in hopes of being able to take such measures as will prevent an Indian war during the Summer.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF MINISTER M'MAHON.

No intelligence whatever has been received at the State Department from Minister McMahon for some time past. Information was expected by the *Mississippi*, but none has reached here yet. Ex-Minister Washburne, who is in the city, is of the opinion that General McMahon has been killed.

THE NORTH PACIFIC ROAD.

Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, the General Manager of the North Pacific Railroad, had an interview to-day with General Sherman on the subject of obtaining a military escort for a surveying expedition of engineers across the continent, to decide on a route for the proposed road. Gen. Sherman has not yet decided to grant this request, and will consult with the President and Secretary of War on the subject.

THE SALARY OF MINISTER HARVEY.

Several newspapers are very much exercised relative to the salary of Mr. Harvey, the late Minister to Portugal. If Mr. Harvey has not drawn his salary it is his own fault, for the necessary authorization was given by the last Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day in consequence of the absence of the President at Annapolis. A large number of strangers who arrived on the morning trains were at the White House, and were considerably disappointed at not being able to obtain interviews.

THE COLORED PRINTER DOUGLASS.

The question of the admission to the Typographical Union of the colored printer Douglass has not yet been settled. In a letter this evening to a delegate to the National Typographical Union, he says that he could not be admitted on account of his color, and that his present application for admission is made in good faith, because he desires to work at his trade in all places wherever it may be profitable. As one of the printers of the country he wishes to have part and parcel in whatever legitimate societies they may organize for the benefit of the craft.

COLORED APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

The colored people are becoming as clamorous for office as their white brethren, and scarcely a day passes that does not bring two or three applications for positions to the different departments. They appear to have singled out Commissioner Delano in particular, for within a week he has received a large number of letters from different sections of the country on the subject. J. M. Langston, of Ohio, urges the appointment of a colored friend of his to a clerkship in the Bureau at Washington.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish received a large number of his friends this evening. Nearly all the members of the different foreign Legations in town attended.

Major James H. Smith, of Chicago has been appointed Judge Advocate *vice* Dennis removed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

OFFICIAL VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy, which commences on the 1st day of June next: General David Hunter, U. S. A.; General W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana; General John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee; Hon. B. F. Loan, of Missouri; Judge C. M. Warren, of Massachusetts; Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, New-York; Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., President of the Miami University, Ohio.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Commission to meet here to-morrow consists of eight gentlemen who were appointed by the President, in pursuance of the act of Congress to consult and advise as to the proper mode of expenditure of the $2,000,000 appropriated for the benefit of the various Indian tribes, at the last session.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

The following are the officers assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in Virginia, and ordered to report at once to General Canby:

The officers of the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth Infantry who may be left out in the consolidation of those regiments, and who have not been assigned to other duty; Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, Brevet Colonel L. C. Bootes, Brevet Brigadier-General David B. McKibbin, Major John M. Goodhue, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, Captains D. Van Salzar, and Charles M. C. Lord; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels G. H. Higbee, Garside, Mallory, R. L. Kilpatrick, P. Lee, Geo. S. Gallupe, C. A. Hastrack, and E. B. Knox; Brevet Majors Henry F. Brownson, Hezekiah Gardiner and G. Van Blucher; Captains E. H. Liscum, H. M. Smith, M. Thomason, Kenon Robbins, Emil Adam, J. F. Readlott, J. M. Hamilton, Charles Wheaton, T. A. Baldwin, Charles Snyder, J. P. Schendel, Madison Earle, James S. Tompkins, C. H. Hotsenpiller, Appleton D. Palmer and Henry R. Husen; First Lieutenants W. J. Ryler, J. K. Milliken, J. H. Whilton, Andrew M. Trowbridge, F. J. Gunn, Elias J. Parsons, G. A. H. Clements, Edward C. Gaskill, Wm. J. Dawe, L. M. O'Brien, J. S. Appleton, R. H. Hambnett and Wharton White; Second Lieutenants, A. R. Egbert, F. R. Town, Eugene Pickett and F. Taylor.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD CURRENCY PLATES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Secretary Boutwell a committee to superintend the destruction of the old currency plates and dies at the Treasury Department:

Hon. J. N. Thayer, Hon. George A. Halsey and L. D. Moore, Esq., of the Register's Office; S. Guthrie, Esq., of the Treasurer's Office; Farley Hammond, Esq., National Bank Agent, and A. S. Pratt, of Washington.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is making preparations for sending out an exploring party to pass over the entire route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Thomas H. Canfield, General Agent of the Company, called on General Sherman to-day to arrange for a military escort for a portion of the distance, which will insure a full examination, and enable the Company to determine upon the general character of the line, and place its engineers in the field for a final location of the road.

PERSONAL.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was thrown from his buggy in Cincinnati on Saturday, his horse having taken fright, but escaped without other injury than a sprained ankle.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and his two daughters, are at home in Fort Wayne, Ind., on a visit for a few weeks.

Ex-President Johnson has accepted an invitation to be present at a fair in Clarksville, Tenn., on the 29th inst., and is expected to deliver an address.

A Boston paper reports that Rev. George W. Hepworth is an enthusiastic advocate of a free church, a portion of the pews being let at prices according with the means of pew-holders, and at least one-third of the building free to all comers. Such a church, in Boston, he believes would be made a success, and over such he hopes to minister. It is proposed, if possible, to secure some large hall early in the Autumn, and thus form the nucleus of a free church founded on his idea. It is not probable that he will remain in his present position, but his friends will make every effort in their power to prevent his departure from Boston.

Colonel Frank N. Wicker, of Lockport, N. Y., has been appointed by Secretary Boutwell as Special Treasury Agent for the Sixteenth Customs Revenue District, with headquarters at Sitka, Alaska. This district includes the whole line of coast of Alaska, including the Aleutian Islands, as well as the coast of Oregon and California to San Francisco. Colonel Wicker was the second in command of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition, and is thoroughly acquainted with the coast and its inhabitants. He will leave this city by the middle of June for his post of duty.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

By steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool May 15, and Queenstown May 16, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those at hand by the *City of Antwerp*.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, May 14, the President, Herr Von Kaiserfeld, delivered the closing speech of the session. He reviewed at considerable length the results obtained by their Parliamentary labors, and said the progress which Austria had made during the last two years was due partly to the continued preservation of peace in Europe, but chiefly to the action of the Reichsrath in pursuing a course of legislative progress and reform. Herr Von Kaiserfeld, moreover, thanked the Government for their pacific policy, and referred to their successful settlement of the finances, the reorganization of the army, the compromise with Hungary, and the firm establishment of the Constitution. The House received the President's speech with repeated marks of approval, and at its conclusion three cheers were given for the Emperor. Prince Colloredo delivered the final speech of the session to-day in the Upper House. He described the essential laws based on the principle of dualism as the chief fruits of the expiring session.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, May 13, four different drafts of an address in reply to the speech from the Throne were introduced. The Committee's draft welcomes the domestic reforms proposed in the speech from the Throne, and based on the Constitution of 1867. It further expresses a wish for the removal of the present military organization in the military frontier provinces, as well as for the incorporation of Dalmatia with Hungary, and adds a hope for the preservation of peace in Europe. The draft proposed by M. Ferma on behalf of the Left Centre, and that presented by M. Simonyi in the name of the Extreme Left, ask for a complete remodeling of the State Constitution and the maintenance of the Constitution of the Comitats. They also condemn the system of the delegations and the unity of the army. M. Simonyi's draft, moreover, disapproves the treaty of commerce between Austria and Hungary, recommends non-intervention in the East and in Germany, and manifests regret at the exceptional measures adopted by the Government in Bohemia. The fourth draft proceeds from the Servian party, and is introduced by M. Miletic. It demands reconstruction in a federative sense, satisfaction of the claims of the Servian nationality, and the fulfillment of the wishes of the Christian population in the East.

At a public banquet held in Copenhagen May 12, General Raasloff, Minister of War, confidently expressed a hope that the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States would be ratified by the Senate as soon as the history of the negotiations should be made sufficiently clear. The delay hitherto experienced was to be attributed to the differences between Ex-President Johnson and Congress. Mr. Sumner was in favor of ratification.

According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the continued indisposition of the Emperor Alexander is beginning to cause uneasiness to his medical men. His Majesty, it has been stated, was a few weeks back crossing a bridge in an open carriage with his eldest son, when the horses took fright, and dashing across the footpath were only prevented by the parapet from falling with the vehicle into the river. The shock was, however, so violent that fears were entertained that the Emperor might have suffered some internal injury, and since the accident he has been unwell. On Easter Sunday the usual ceremony of congratulations after the midnight mass had to be omitted. His Majesty was indeed present at the funeral services of the Greek Minister, Count de Metaxas, and of Admiral Menschikoff, but on his return to the Winter Palace, was obliged to go to bed. The robust constitution of Alexander II., however, leads to the hope that by proper attention his indisposition may not lead to any serious results. The belief is that the Czar will try a cure at one of the German watering places.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Napoleon and the Nation—Present Physiognomy of the Capital—Election Prospects—The Rural Constituents and Their Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 14, 1869.

Napoleon III. believes that during his reign he has given to France sufficient of material and social progress to entitle him to the gratitude of his subjects; and he also believes, unfortunately, for in this he is totally mistaken, that he has also given to France sufficient of political and moral progress to entitle him still further to the love and respect of his people.

What, then, must be his disappointment at the present attitude of the intelligent part of the French people? For, of course, he knows as well as anybody that he holds the peasantry by ignorance and the power of the priesthood. What must be his chagrin to see that all that class of his subjects who have access to intelligence, in spite of the Government and the priesthood, that is to say, the residents of the large cities, have turned against him, and savagely cry under his nose that they intend to overturn him whenever they can.

Look at the physiognomy of the capital at the present moment—and Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux and Lille are in the same situation. The candidates for the Chamber of Deputies who declare themselves "irreconcilable" to the Empire, who openly avow their determination to overthrow the Empire, who, to quote the words of the eloquent Bancel, candidate in the Third District of Paris, are determined henceforth to "refuse the presence of Artaxerxes," are the candidates most applauded by the populace, and appear to stand the best chance of being elected.

What must be the despair of the Emperor after twenty years of manipulation of the position, to find himself obliged, as he is at present, to double and treble the protective force about his person to prevent assassination? And this time they are not Italians, seeking the life of the "murderer" of their country, but Frenchmen, the men he thought he had taught better things.

Little by little the excitement has increased until for two nights past bands of three or four hundred *sans culottes* have been able to march through the streets singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Lampions," breaking windows and street-lamps and threatening to hang the policemen who offered resistance, to the lamp-posts. Such is the state of effervescence in the dangerous classes that the leaders of the Republican Party are in turn getting alarmed, for they see the bourgeoisie looking on with indifference, if not accepting the terrible propositions of the dangerous classes, so rapidly does the spirit of resistance light up under oppression. In the Seventh District, in which the extreme "Reds" appeared to be carrying everything before them, M. Jules Favre, by the advice of the moderate Republicans, who are getting alarmed at the looks of things, has offered himself as a candidate, in the hope of saving the district from falling into the hands of either Rochefort or Cantagrel, the two "Reds" who hold the inside track. So, too, the old fogies of the Republican Party, who were at first opposed to the reelection of several of the out-going Deputies of Paris. Carnot, Garnier-Pagès, Guéroult, Emile Ollivier have at last rallied to their support, for fear that the violence of the men who are opposing them, if elected, would compromise the progressive growth and the future prospects of the Republican Party.

The Government has not announced, and does not probably intend to announce, any candidates for Paris, because ashamed to put on paper the crushing majority that would be cast against them. The Government people even, that is to say, the employes of the Government—for there are no longer any supporters of the Government in Paris but those who gain their living by it—will cast their votes for such moderate Republicans as Ollivier, Thiers and Favre, in order to keep out the "irreconcilable" men like Bancel, and Rochefort, and Gambetta, and Jules Ferry. Of two evils, they will choose the least.

But the impetus has been given. Bancel and Gambetta, at least, from among the brilliant orators of the Radical Party, will certainly go into the Legislature from some one of the districts in which they are standing for election, and they have promised their supporters here and at Marseilles and at Bordeaux, to demand boldly in the Chamber a change of Government and Constitution. The new generation—for the terrible mob that went singing the "Marseillaise" last evening through the Latin quarter was composed mostly of boys—have had a taste of liberty these last few days, and will not forget it. They tied a policeman to a fence; they threw another one over a fence, and that was enough to start new ideas, and to mark a new era in the minds of men who had not dared to even think of such feats of rebellion for twenty years past.

The whole community will be poisoned by this election, and the revolution this time will not go backward. The Government cannot even hope for indifference. We must have liberty or go back to the horrid repressive measures of 1852—one or the other. It is liberty or the chassepot. It only needed two "tribunes" like Gambetta and Bancel to show the new generation where they stood, and to set their hearts on fire. And if their patriotic appeals for liberty have done no good for the Republic, they will have at least forced the Empire into liberty, for the conservatives of every party now demand this as the only possible issue from the present situation. Louis Napoleon, with his natural good sense, must therefore move forward and not backward, and we shall look soon to enjoy as much liberty as the surrounding nations.

As a sample of the ignorance of the country people and the dodges resorted to by candidates to catch their votes, here is a circular addressed by M. Belmontet, a particular friend of the Emperor, to his constituents: "I have lately received a number of petitions addressed to me by certain lark-shooters in my district, and have in consequence made an application in their behalf to the Prefect, from whom I have obtained a prolongation of that sport for a fortnight. They are well pleased, and so am I. Long live the Emperor! L. Belmontet, Deputy of the Peasantry."

After that we may withdraw the ladder! There is nothing better in the history of electioneering documents. It is a good thing for M. Belmontet that there is not in his district a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Rising Star*, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall May 17, reached this port yesterday. She brings the following

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$80,175 20	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	125,377 36
I. & W. Seligman & Co.	60,280 00	Loese & Waller	60,125 42
Eugene Kelly & Co.	126,000 00	Kunhardt & Co.	3,900 00
		Various	3,280 00
		Order	60,703 94
Total			[illegible] 61

The States of Colombia—Sinking of the Rayo—The Attack upon the Ex-United States Rebel Officers in Carthagena a Year Ago—The Conduct of the Colombian President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, May 17, 1869.

Our last dates from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, left the Cushing Canal Treaty still under discussion in the Senate, in a modified form. It is not supposed, however, it will be ratified.

There has been a fusion between the Conservatives and the Mosquera portion of the Republicans or Reds, recommended officially by all the Conservatives in Congress, in which it is agreed to support General Mosquera, now in exile in Lima, for President of Colombia. This insures the election of the General, unless the military of the present administration are willing and strong enough to prevent it.

One hundred more troops from Bogota arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., making about 250 the national Government now has in garrison here. The supposed object of this inroad upon us is to prevent the State from voting for Mosquera.

General Correoso, Governor of the State, is still in the Province of Chiriqui, whither he went to adopt measures to conciliate the inhabitants, whom he so lately attacked and subdued with his military. If report, however, speaks true, he is taking a queer way to effect his purpose, for his officers have sprung so many new taxes upon the population that the best portion of it is leaving for Costa Rica and other Central American States.

On the 9th instant the election for Senators and Representatives to Congress took place in this city. Only 125 votes were polled, about 100 of them by the military, who, of course, gave their voices in favor of the Government candidates.

Señor Miguel Samper, Minister of Hacienda, who signed the Cushing Canal treaty on the part of Colombia, has resigned, as has also Señor Perez, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Señor Antonio M. Pradilla succeeds Señor Perez.

The question of impeachment of the President of the Republic and his Ministers, recommended in the Committee's report to the House of Representatives, was brought to a solution by the House voting the same to be laid on the table. We have also heard, from a reliable private source, that a later date the House gave a vote of approbation of the Government's conduct in October last in causing the arrest of Governor Ignacio Gutierrez Vergara of Cundinamarca.

The war steamer *Rayo*, formerly the *R. R. Cuyler*, of New-York, and which was purchased by the late Colombian Minister at Washington for Peru, (under the pretence that she was for the Colombian navy,) sunk in the harbor of Carthagena on the 20th ultimo. You will recollect that about a year since some United States rebel officers of the *Rayo* were attacked in the streets of Carthagena, and one of them was killed and one or two others badly wounded by Colombian military officers and Police. A correspondence on the subject between Mr. Seward and President Acosta, of Colombia, appears in the Bogota official paper, in which General Acosta admits that the persons accused and tried for the crime, were really the assassins, and that they only escaped punishment because of the state of popular opinion at Carthagena among the class from whom the jury were selected. It is worthy of note that the accused, whom General Acosta styles "assassins," are now occupying the same positions in command of the State troops at Carthagena that they occupied in the national force at the time of the murders. General Acosta undertakes to throw blame on Mr. Hanabergh, the United States Consul at Carthagena, because he did not, on the commission of the crime, "make complaint to the authorities, and counsel with them, instead of representing it to the United States Minister at Bogota," when he, Acosta, well knows that it was the authorities themselves who instigated the crime, and to counsel with them would have been to counsel with the real assassins. The real fact is—and it would be more manly to confess it—the national Government is completely powerless to redress foreign grievances, when redress is opposed by popular opinion in any of its States.

The small-pox, introduced here, probably, by passengers from San Francisco, and which has carried off hundreds of our negro population the past three months, is visibly decreasing.

The United States gunboat *Gettysburg* is at Aspinwall. No United States vessel at Panama. The British corvette *Chameleon* is at Taboga in this bay, with considerable small-pox on board. The British corvette *Pylades* is here to relieve her.

South America—Excess of Expenditures Over the Revenue in Peru—The Rumors of War with Bolivia—Insurrection Among the Mountain Indians of Guatemala.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, May 17, 1869.

Dates from Valparaiso are only up to the 17th, and from Callao and Lima to the 26th April. The news is of but little interest. In Peru the yellow fever was abating. Some naval officers, among them the notorious Montero, had attempted a revolt against the present Government, but were arrested before they could do any harm. The revenue for the year in Peru amounts to $44,000,000, the expenses to $61,000,000. Of the revenue, $32,000,000 is for guano. Government will have to curtail soon, as the good guano is nearly all gone, and the other is nearly worthless.

From Chili there is nothing new, except that the British Steam Company's subvention for running vessels through the Straits of Magellan to Southampton *via* Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, &c., has been extended to five years.

In Bolivia the yellow fever has disappeared. The President lately ordered a Chilian to be shot for very offensive language used against the said President at a banquet. Rumors that Bolivia is marching on Peru with an army of 12,000 men to revenge some fancied insult, are still rife.

From Guatemala we have dates to the 8th inst., from Salvador to the 11th, Nicaragua to the 12th, and Costa Rica to the 13th. All the States were quiet. Reports, however, obtained that the mountain Indians in Guatemala had risen against the Government. At Acajutla the American schooner *Milton Badger* was discharging. At La Libertad the American bark *Pacific* had arrived from Valparaiso, with general cargo. At La Union the American schooner *Flora Marble* was discharging. At Amapola the American schooner *Belle Bond* was up for Mexico. At Corinto, Nicaragua, the American bark *M. B. Robert* was loading sugar and coffee for San Francisco. The American schooner *Emilia* was at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Proposed Basis of Reunion Rejected by the Old School Presbyteries.

Old School—Fifth Day.

After a half hour of devotional exercises, followed by the reading of the minutes, Martin Ryerson, Esq., offered the following resolutions relative to war with Great Britain. Judge Ryerson of New-Jersey, believes that there is danger of some slight matter now so inflaming the minds of our people as to hurry us into a war with England:

Whereas, The existing state of feeling between this country and Great Britain is a cause of profound regret and grief to all who desire to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between these two great Protestant powers; and

Whereas, There are no causes of difference but such as ought to be peacefully adjusted, (whilst a war between them would do incalculable injury to the cause of civil and religious liberty, would retard, perhaps for generations, the great work of converting the heathen, and be one of the greatest calamities that could befall our race; and as we believe that a vast majority of our citizens would deplore such a war; and as, above all, it is one of the highest duties of the Christian Church to labor and pray for peace and good will toward men;) therefore

Resolved, That this General Assembly would earnestly exhort all Christians under its care to offer fervent prayers to Almighty God, that He would, by His Holy Spirit, so enlighten and influence the understandings and hearts, and would so guide and control the conduct of the rulers and people of both these nations, that all matters of difference may be amicably settled, and a lasting peace preserved. And this Assembly would affectionately and earnestly appeal to the Christian people of Great Britain and Ireland to join in like supplications to our common Father in Heaven.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the other General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session in this City, with a most respectful request that they unite with us in our efforts to preserve peace between these two Protestant nations, a war between whom might, and probably would, involve the whole civilized world.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. S. Mattoon, from the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented the report of the Board. It is very long and not of general interest. The receipts from all sources have been $335,607 82; the expenditures $345,[illegible]; leaving a balance against the Treasury of $[illegible].

Rev. Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board, assured the Assembly that great success is now attending the labors of our missionaries.

Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Canton, China, said the debt of the Board has hung about the neck of the Church as the albatross hung on the neck of the ancient mariner. Let us remove it as Mehemet Ali has removed the dryness of Egypt. He caused twenty millions of trees to be planted, and has increased thus the number of days of rain by fifteen or twenty. So let every pastor plant a tree to collect the dew and concentrate the clouds of blessing. Our home field is, I know, very important, but every effort for a foreign nation returns in blessings on ourselves. We are soon to have in this land, whole nations of Chinese. They will fill up the waste places. Shall they be heathens or Christians? It is for you to say.

In the midst of this discussion on foreign missions the Assembly adjourned, and closed with a prayer by Dr. H. R. Wilson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. J. K. Wight presented a long report on the subject of supplementing ministers' salaries.

REUNION OF NEW AND OLD SCHOOLS.

The Stated Clerk, Rev. Dr. McGill, read a report containing the answers of the Presbyteries to the overture of the last Assembly, offering to them a basis of reunion. It was found that the basis prepared by the last Assembly was rejected by a large majority.

EDUCATION.

Rev. Dr. Robert Hamill, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted the report of the Board.

A JOINT COMMUNION SEASON.

The Committee recommended the following: The Committee on Devotional Exercises, through Dr. Murray, recommended a joint communion service, on the part of both Assemblies, on Friday afternoon, in this house, at 3 o'clock. The Moderator of the New School body, Dr. Fowler, to preside, and Dr. Jacobus to assist him; Sacramental prayer and distribution of the bread by Dr. Spring; an address by Dr. Jas. H. Shaw; prayer and administration of the cup by Dr. Taylor, of Cincinnati; concluding address by Dr. Anderson, of Indiana. The following Elders are to take part, viz.: J. H. McCampbell, of Indiana; Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania; Martin Ryerson, of New-Jersey; David Huber, of California; Morris Patterson, of Philadelphia, John L. Knight.

The judicial case of Hykes' complaint against the Synod of Illinois was then resumed. This case involves the constitutional point of whether, in churches, the question can be asked once in three years, Are the elders unacceptable?

Pending the settlement of this case, the Assembly adjourned to Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The New School—Fifth Day.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, the Moderator, called the assembly to order at 9:30 o'clock.

A POINT OF DISCIPLINE.

Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, Chairman of the Committee on Church Polity, presented that Committee's report on an overture from the Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for information as to a point of discipline. It appears that a church in that Presbytery was dissolved some time ago, and that letters were given to its members allowing them to join any other Evangelical Church they saw fit. One member kept his letter eighteen months, and joined no other Church; the inquiry was, whether, under the circumstances, this member was liable to discipline? The Committee reported an answer in the affirmative, assigning as a reason that every member was amenable to some Church, and that the particular church having been dissolved, the Presbytery was the proper body to take the matter in charge, and that the member was clearly liable to discipline for not having united himself with some other Church. The report was affirmed.

A NEW SYNOD.

The same Committee recommended that the petition contained in the overture for the erection of a new synod, to be known as the Synod of Kansas, be granted. It is to comprise the Presbyteries of Kansas, Smoky Hill and Humboldt. The report was adopted. [Thirteen young graduates of the Union Theological Seminary settled in this region about two years ago. There were there at that time only one presbytery and ten ministers. The Gospel efforts of the young men were so successful, however, that there are now in the same region three presbyteries and twenty-six ministers, and the formation of the new synod is asked for.]

There being no further business on the morning docket, the Assembly then adjourned to 2:30 o'clock P. M., in order to give the Standing Committees an opportunity to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon proceedings began at 2:30 o'clock, the Moderator presiding.

REUNION.

Rev. Dr. Fisher, from the Special Joint Committee on Reunion, appointed last year, and composed of five members from each church in the Presbyterian communion, reported that the Committee met at the Mission House in Philadelphia, on the 13th of last April, and resolved that union among the three branches of the Church is highly desirable, if the way for it be clear. Dr. Fisher then read the following propositions, unanimously agreed to by the Committee, as a basis for the contemplated union:

ARTICLE 1. The Old and New Testament Scriptures are acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

ART. 2. The Westminster Confession of Faith, as the same has been modified by the churches here represented, in its doctrines concerning the powers of the civil magistrates, together with the larger and shorter catechisms, shall be received and adopted as embracing the system of doctrines contained in the Holy Scriptures.

ART. 3. The United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church Government.

ART. 4. It is the will of God that the Book of Psalms be used by His Church in His worship to the end of the world, and the united body shall, at the earliest practicable day, prepare as faithful and acceptable a version of those Psalms as may be, for use in the churches. Any of the churches desiring to use the Psalms exclusively, in the service of song, shall always have the right, unchallenged, so to do.

It was then resolved by the Committee that these propositions be submitted to the various assemblies for action, and, if approved by them, that a Committee be appointed from each, to meet in Pittsburg, Penn., on the first Wednesday in August, 1869, to take into consideration such further questions as may be decided in order to a formal consummation of the union of the bodies represented.

The report was referred to the Standing Committee on Reunion.

PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings, of New-York, from the Committee on Publication, presented the report of that Committee congratulating the Church on the rapid advance of the religious publication interests; that in other churches large publishing interests have proved unwieldy; but that, in this body, there is a spirit of harmony which renders such trouble by no means imminent. It urges coöperation on the part of laymen and pastors; refers especially to the claims of Sabbath Schools, and recommends that sub-committees be appointed to better attend to the diffusion of Sabbath-school literature.

The questions involved in the report were debated at some length, but the report was finally adopted.

ECCLESIASTICAL LEGAL MATTERS.

Rev. Dr. Wing, from the Judicial Committee, reported on the memorial from T. C. Connolly, of Washington, D. C., as to an act of alleged injustice against a church member of that city, that a report of the whole affair (a civil suit) has been published in the newspapers, and recommend that the memorial be returned to its author, and the matter dismissed. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Porter was then introduced, and, after a few remarks, presented to the Assembly on behalf of the Reformed Synod a memorial calling for a national council of all Evangelical denominations, to meet in this City in October next.

Rev. Dr. Crosby moved that the memorial be referred to a special committee of three. Carried. The Chair appointed Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New-York, Rev. Dr. George H. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, and Hon. Jos. Allison, of Philadelphia, as such Committee.

The hour of 5:30 having arrived, the Assembly adjourned to 9:30 A. M. to-day.

Decoration Day—Letters from General McClellan and Governor Hoffman.

The following letters have been received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic:

HOBOKEN, May 19, 1869.

Colonel M. H. Beaumont, Chairman Mem. Ex. Com. G. A. R.:

COLONEL: I have received your very gratifying invitation to participate in the ceremonies in honor of our fallen comrades on the 30th inst. I am truly very sorry that it will not be possible for me to attend, and I beg that you will express to the gentlemen of the Committee my sincere thanks for their kindness in remembering me on this occasion. Although it will not be in my power to be with you on the 30th in person, you may be sure that my thoughts will then be turned to the same subject that occupies you. I am sure that no one participating in the ceremonies can feel a deeper interest in them than I do, for no one can more highly venerate the memory of our fallen comrades or more fully appreciate the grandeur of their services than

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 21, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the invitation of your Committee to be present and participate in the Floral Memorial celebration and ceremony on the 30th of May inst. I most sincerely regret that the nature of my engagements preclude the possibility of my visiting the city at the time specified. If it were in my power to do so, I should most gladly join you in commemorating the bravery and patriotism of our dead heroes. Living, all that they had to give—courage, high resolve, strong arms, brave hearts—they gave us in our need. Dead, by their example they teach us to be better citizens, to love our country more, to prize more highly all its blessings, to work more earnestly for its welfare and its honor. As full of hope as any now among us, with like ambitions, with all the fire of life and youth still strong within them, these men, loving life not less but country more than we, went from our midst, left home and love behind, and died that their land might live. Once more is history repeated. The yawning gulf that stood so wide before us has closed, but in its depths are hid forever the best treasures of the Republic. To cherish the memory of those patriot dead, to speak their praises, to strew their graves with flowers, brings honor to ourselves, not to them.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Captain Frank H. Jordon, Secretary.

More Small-Pox at Quarantine.

The *City of Antwerp*, with 1,072 passengers, the *Nebraska*, with 1,[illegible] passengers, the *Kedar*, with 670 passengers, and the *Cedar*, with [illegible] passengers, have been detained at Quarantine on account of having small-pox on board. The patients, mostly Swedish emigrants, have been sent to Blackwell's Island. No deaths are reported as having occurred on these vessels during the voyage.

The Cuban Insurrection.

It is reported in this City, by well-informed persons, that the Spanish Government will soon issue a decree requesting that all citizens of the realm or its colonies now residing in foreign countries, and who may own property in Cuba, shall, within a stated period register their names with the nearest Consul and take the oath of allegiance to the mother country; and a failure to comply with the order will render all such property liable to seizure.

Farewell Reception.

Last evening the Brooklyn Art Association gave a very pleasant reception at the Academy of Music to Mr. Gignoux, the retiring President of the Society, who is shortly to leave the country for a protracted residence in Europe. Mr. Gignoux will spend much of his time in Paris in the execution of a large number of important commissions.

The Indiana Divorce Laws not Changed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, May 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 4th of the present month a friend mailed to me from New-York a printed slip, cut, as he said, from your paper of that date, relative to a change in the Divorce laws of Indiana. Your correspondent was either ignorant of what he was writing about, or purposely deceived you and, perhaps, many of the readers of your paper. The fact is, that the Divorce laws of Indiana have in no way been modified since 1860. The late Legislature passed no act upon the subject of divorces. Bills not unlike those mentioned by your correspondent passed the Senate, but after discussion on their merits, failed in the House. Like a majority of the late House of Representatives, the writer of this believes the Indiana law relative to divorces to be not only just, but conducive to good morals. That judgments in divorce cases are often obtained fraudulently cannot be denied; but are not judgments in many other cases often procured in the same way? If men will do wrong, does it necessarily follow that the law is at fault?

The following are the causes laid down in the statute for which divorces shall be granted, viz.: adultery; impotency; abandonment for one year; cruel treatment; habitual drunkenness; conviction, subsequent to marriage, of an infamous crime; *and any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted.* It will be observed that the statute requires the Court to grant divorces for the causes above mentioned, and for any other cause, &c. This provision gives a discretion to the Courts which many of the Judges exercise very liberally toward petitioners for divorce. For example, one Judge may regard intemperance on the part of a husband sufficient cause for granting a divorce on the application of the wife, though such intemperance should fall far short of "habitual drunkenness." Failure on the part of the husband to make suitable provision for his family, has been deemed a sufficient cause. So, when the wife neglects her cooking and household duties. In short, divorces will be granted for almost any cause, which is of itself sufficient to make the married life of the petitioner an unhappy one, especially where the evidence shows there is no probability of change or reconciliation.

The cause for divorce need not have occurred in this State; it may be sufficient if it occurred in a foreign State, where the parties resided. (10 Ind., 436.)

Although the party applying for a divorce must be a resident, &c., at the time of filing his complaint, it is not necessary that he should be a resident at the time of trial. (18 Ind. [illegible].)

As to the effect of our Divorce laws upon public morals, it is, I think, enough to say that South Carolina, the only State in the Union where a divorce has never been granted, found it necessary to enact a law regulating how much property a man should give his concubine. A learned South Carolina Judge from the Bench said: "In this country, where divorces are not granted for any cause whatever, we sometimes see men of excellent character unfortunate in their marriages, and virtuous women abandoned or driven away houseless by their husbands, who would be doomed to a life of celibacy and solitude if they did not form new connections which the law does not allow, and who make excellent husbands and wives still." That is, in South Carolina a husband or wife who can not be legally divorced may separate, form unlawful connections, and still be virtuous wives and husbands.

Truly yours, &c., EDWIN A. DAVIS,
Attorney at Law, &c.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. [illegible] Broad-street, occupied by Messrs. Smith, White & Wood, dealers in tin ware, who sustained a loss of $1,000; insured in the Niagara and Globe. The first floor is occupied by E. Lawrence & Co., dealers in liquors, who sustained a loss of $[illegible]; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $800; insured.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair use Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

CARD FROM THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The fire which consumed our premises at Hunter's Point this morning will in no way interfere with the prompt execution of any orders for our oil, in cans and cases, as our works at Greenpoint are not injured, and are in full operation.
GEO. W. DEVOE, President.
MAY 25, 1869.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Weber
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
REMOVED TO
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.
These instruments are used by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ALIDE TOPP, S. B. MILLS, J. N. PATTISON, HARRY SANDERSON, GEO. F. BRISTOW, C. JEROME HOPKINS, A. H. PEASE; and considered by every musician of note the
BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,
$15 to $25.
GEORGE WHITE & CO.
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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
STERLING SILVER WARE
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their goods.
They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
Trade Mark for Silver. STERLING. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG. CO.

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

Housekeepers.—Pyle's O. K. Soap is acknowledged the best in America. Used by the intelligent and economical of all classes. From the President down to the humble peasant all are using it. A trial will satisfy the most fastidious. Sold by grocers generally. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver Hats.—This elegant hat, for which our house has always been so justly celebrated, will be introduced by us as the Summer style during the present week. HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Forty Per Cent. Saved in Buying Boots and Shoes at RICHARDS', No. [illegible] 8th-av.

A Dead Shot for Bedbugs! Sleep! Sleep! Sold at No. 3 College-place and by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

GIBERSON—JACKSON.—On Tuesday, May 25, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., CHARLES H. GIBERSON, M. D., to INDIANA, daughter of the late Samuel Jackson, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

ANDREE.—On Tuesday, May 25, FREDERICK O. ANDREE, aged 24 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, Waverly-st., Yonkers, without further notice.

BETTS.—At Paris, on Monday evening, May 24, EMILY, daughter of Chas. C. Betts, of Brooklyn.

BEADMAN.—On Monday, May 24, after a lingering and painful illness, MARY, the beloved wife of John Beadman, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 179 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, May 27, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

"She sleeps in Jesus."

BARTLETT.—On Monday, May 24, D. L. BARTLETT. Funeral Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of James McBride, La Fayette, N. J.

EUNSON.—On Monday, 24th inst., MARSHALL McEWEN, youngest son of Robert G. and Hannah Eunson, in the 19th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 346 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—Suddenly of croup, on Sunday evening, May 23, 1869, GEORGIA, only daughter of George W. and Augusta Hill, aged 3 years and 5 days.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Wednesday morning, May 26, at 9½ o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Monday, May 24, at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, MARY MORRIS, wife of James A. Hamilton, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, Westchester County, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 11½ o'clock, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from 30th-st. Station.

HADDEN.—At Catskill, on Monday, May 24, in the [illegible] year of his age, WILLIAM L. HADDEN, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry C. Hadden, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush.

HOGG.—At Cincinnati, on Monday, May 24, THOMAS HUNTER, of Brooklyn, only son of Sarah and the late Peter Hogg, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company A, Seventh Regiment National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. F. H. Cowperthwaite, No. 231 Hicks-st., corner Joralemon, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HANNAH.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 24, of scarlet fever, MARGARETTA RODGERS, daughter of John and Frances R. Hannah, aged 3 years.

JUDSON.—At Stratford, Conn., on Monday, May 24, DAVID P. JUDSON, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Congregational Church at Stratford, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OGDEN.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, May 25, in the [illegible] year of her age, ANN, wife of David Ogden, and daughter of the late Andrew Foster.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

[illegible].—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 25, [illegible], WALTER PECK, youngest child of Daniel C. and Cornelia R. [illegible], aged 3 years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Harrison-st., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A train on the Morris and Essex Railroad leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock for Brick Church Depot.

ROMAINE.—On the passage from New-York to [illegible], WM. H. ROMAINE, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 55 Henry-st., New-York, at 2½ o'clock this day, (Wednesday.)

WATERS.—On Monday, May 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Harry Withington, New-York City, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. WATERS, widow of the late Colonel Richard Waters, of Maryland.

Baltimore Gazette and *Sun* please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on TUESDAY, 25th, WEDNESDAY, 26th, and THURSDAY, 27th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11¼; C and O, 11¼; D and E, 11; F and G, 10:30 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WORDS OF CHEER FOR YOUNG MEN who, having fallen victims to SOCIAL EVILS, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

PARTIES DRIVING TO PROSPECT Park Fair Ground will find the most direct route through Fulton to Clinton-st., to Third-place, thence through Prospect Park direct.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

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NEW AND IMPORTANT SCHOOL BOOKS
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JUST ISSUED:

HAND-BOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, For School and Home Use. By W. J. ROLFE and A. GILLET, teachers in the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With [illegible] wood engravings and [illegible] colored maps, (illustrating Meteorology.) Price $1 [illegible].

The body of the book contains only [illegible] pages in clear, open type, (with no fine print,) and treats of all the topics of Natural Philosophy. The more theoretical portions of the subject are treated briefly in an Appendix, and descriptions of apparatus and directions for performing experiments are added. Omitting the Appendix, the book is not too difficult for Grammar and District Schools. With the Appendix, it is exactly adapted to the wants of those High Schools and Academies which have not time for a larger book.

It is not an abridgment of the larger "Natural Philosophy" by the same authors, but it is wholly a new book. It is simple in style, and eminently a practical book, yet thoroughly scientific, and giving the results of the latest discovery and research. It is sure of a hearty welcome from all teachers who desire a book which shall be learned without being dry, and easy without being puerile.

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These are larger books, by the same authors, and are intended for more advanced classes, or for those devoting a longer time to these branches.

This course has already been officially adopted by the State Boards of Maryland and Minnesota, and is already used in more than fifty cities and large towns, and in almost all the different States of the Union.

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Author of "Appletons' Hand-Book of American Travel," "Guide to the Great West," "Western Gazetteer," &c.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
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THE DANCE OF MODERN SOCIETY.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was another dull day at the salerooms, but three sales were made, and they were quite unimportant. City sales are almost ended for the season, but in the country they will be held for some time to come. Some of the auctioneers' books contain particulars of sales yet to be made, extending almost to the first of July. Many of them are not yet advertised, in fact the arrangements are not in all cases yet completed, but they are rapidly being finished, and in due time the public will be informed of them. The suggestions made in the TIMES of Monday last have attracted the general attention of landowners, and will have a good effect. The auctioneers have long understood the little annoyance attending almost every out-of-town sale, but it was difficult to convince the owners. They, in many instances, having never seen a country sale before their own, did not understand the attention to detail necessary to the entire success and pleasantness of such sales, and thought the extra expenditure quite unnecessary. This, of course, does not apply to all cases; there have been some few honorable exceptions. But there is room for improvement for them all. Owners, before they try a sale, should make up their minds to follow implicity the advice of their auctioneers, who, from their greater experience, must best understand what should be done. They must also understand that it is absolutely necessary to expend a considerable amount of money. Advertising, printing, bill-posting, lunch, car-fare, &c., &c., must be paid. A false economy here is foolish; a few dollars saved gives the whole affair a skimped and beggarly appearance. People go to it with the idea that it is a cheap arrangement throughout, and bid accordingly. If, though, the advertising is well and prominently done, the lunch good, and the other matters liberally attended to, the property gains additional value in their eyes, they see it through more pleasant glasses, and the bidding is generally good. Some of the sales previously held have been very creditable to both owners and auctioneers, and the results have been correspondingly satisfactory; but among those yet to come off are some which will, we are assured, in these respects completely outdo all previous ones. There is every probability that they will be successful, but it is impossible to know what the result will be, even an hour before the sale. Some which commenced well have ended poorly, and others which at the start were so bad that it was almost thought advisable to discontinue them, improved as the sale went on, and at the close showed very handsome results.

To-morrow, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. have an extensive sale of Rye Beach property, situate on Long Island Sound, in the village of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., and consisting of twenty-three and a half acres of first quality land, four of which is a grove of fine growth, balance in lawn and under cultivation. This property has a water front of some 900 feet, with a fine sand beach, and has long been a celebrated resort for bathing, boating and fishing. The location is one of the most healthy in Westchester County, the neighborhood unexceptionable; churches and good schools. The time from New-York is one hour by the New-Haven Road, the trains of which stop at Rye some twelve or fifteen times daily, and on the completion of the Harlem and Portchester Road, the time from New-York will be much shortened. The improvements consist of a first-class frame dwelling, good stable and carriage-house and other outbuildings. Carriages will be ready to convey persons to the premises on the arrival of the 11:30 train. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-street.

The following will be offered at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell the seven brick front houses and lots situate on the east side of and known as Nos. 138, 139, 140, 142, 144, 146 and 148 Suffolk-street. Lots together, 206.10x100 feet.

The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 122.6 feet east of First-avenue. The house is 16.8x50; surroundings are first-class; Fifty-seventh-street is 100 feet wide, and paved with Belgian pavement; lot 16.8x100.6.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE has, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, an adjourned sale of the following described Prospect Park property: Seven lots south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, with house and stable. The ground is beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flowers and a great variety of the most choice fruit trees. They are but two blocks distant from the entrance to the Park, and command a fine view of the adjoining country, which makes it very desirable as an investment; for healthfulness and scenery is unsurpassed. From it can be seen seven cities, Prospect Park, Greenwood Cemetery, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean for many miles.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Johnson & Miller.

Selery brick house and lot No. 206 East 109th-st., 25x76.5 ft. s. s. of Avenue A, lot 18.6x92, Mr. Savage.....$18,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots n. s. of 126th-st., and 2 lots n. s. of 125th-st., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x92.11, E. C. Tucker.$14,000
2 lots on 126th-st., and 1 lot on 125th-st., adjoin-ing the above, each 25x92.11, E. E. Brown.....$9,400

By J. McGuire.

2-story brick house and lot No. 75 9th-av., and two three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 404 and 406 West 52d-st., in rear of above, size of plot 25x100.5½, Edward Hogan.....$15,275

BOROUGH.

By Stanley Dey (Saturday, May 22.)

4 lots on the s. w. corner of Macomb's Dam road and Kingsbridge road, averaging 25x100, each.....$400
4 lots adjoining the above, to the north and west, averaging 25x100, each.....400
2 lots on the east side of Webster-st. (recently laid out, the width of Park-place, so called), in the same direction from the s. w. boundary of same, averaging 25.10x94, each.....400
4 lots on the northerly side of Macomb's Dam road, beginning 192 feet westerly from the Kingsbridge road, each 25x100, each.....400
4 lots adjoining the above to the west, the same size, each.....400
4 lots further west on the same road, the same size, each.....400
4 lots adjoining, the same size as mentioned in the most distant lot, each.....400
1 lot, in same line, west of these, each.....400
4 lots, adjoining the above and 2 in rear, front-ing on Park-place, two 25x100 each, and two 25x100.4 each.....400
4 lots on s. s. of Park-place, adjoining the Park-place lots included in the above plot, 25x100, each.....400
2 lots adjoining, each.....400
2 lots adjoining, each.....400
4 lots n. w. s. of Park-place, beginning 100 ft. s. westerly from the Kingsbridge Road, each 25x100, each.....400
2 lots adjoining the above westerly, each.....400
2 lots adjoining the above westerly, each.....400
2 lots adjoining the above westerly, each.....400
1 lot adjoining the above westerly, 25x100.....400

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 124.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 41.11x92.3½.....$30,000
Hudson-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Gansevoort-st., 24x60.....21,000
Pearl-st., n. s., Brooklyn Bridge, not stated, irregular.....20,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 425 ft. s. of 7th-av., 50.10x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 375 ft. s. of 7th-av., 50.10x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 25 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 116 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 63 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 105 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 252 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 273 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 294 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s., 315 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x92.5.....16,000
Fifth-st., e. s.,

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN..WEDNESDAY..........May 26
RUSSIA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 2
JAVA............WEDNESDAY..........June 9
SCOTIA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 16
CUBA............WEDNESDAY..........June 23
CHINA...........WEDNESDAY..........June 30

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

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CAMBRIA.........May 29 | COLUMBIA........June 19
DACIAN..........June 5 | CALEDONIA.......June 26
IOWA............June 12 | EUROPA..........June 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO......3,000 tons..........May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA......3,000 tons..........June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN....3,000 tons..........June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.........3,000 tons..........June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA....3,000 tons..........June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA........3,125 tons..........June 30, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin Passage..........(Gold)..$80
Steerage..........(Currency)..$30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

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KEDAR..........May 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
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Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SAMARIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK..........June 8
CITY OF DUBLIN..........July 7

And monthly throughout the season.

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Steerage....$5, Currency | Steerage..........$35, Gold

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NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, SATURDAY, May 29, at 3½ P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225	$200	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NEW LINE FOR ST. DOMINGO.

ST. THOMAS, ST. DOMINGO CITY, SAMANA, PUERTA DE PLATA.

The first-class steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........May 27
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........June 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........June 10

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON..Saturday, May 29.
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..Saturday, June 5.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st. Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail June 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 202 Broadway.

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FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHRISTMAN, THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage apply to F. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAM yacht JOSEPHINE HOEY, now out in the dock at the foot of 12th-st.; will be put in complete order and warranted to steam ten to twelve miles per hour; length, 85 feet; breadth on decks, 12 feet. Apply at No. 71 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st. as follows, viz.:
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	Orange County Express, stopping only at Sterling, Turners, and stations west of Turner's (except Oxford) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.30 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	Theatre Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	Saturdays only, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamer MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MATHEW, leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted) at .... P. M. Leaving Long Branch at .... A. M., landing the passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 9.30 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 4:30 P. M., landing at pier No. 28 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported. H. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after May 12, 1869, The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New-York, as follows:

8:40 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.

Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 8 A. M. Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Sup't, &c.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey. MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 25 East River, (Peck-slip) DAILY at 3¼ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates.

D. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMMENCE running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets ($6 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 1.

Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6½ A. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 3.45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $1.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, May 24, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, May 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 25, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, May 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 26, 2:30 P. M.	Thu'day, May 27, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, May 27, 4:30 P. M.	Friday, May 28, 9 A. M.
Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS, AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.

LARGE PURCHASES THIS WEEK.

Choice shades and colors in Satins and Silks, Ribbons, imported French Flowers, full lines of real Laces; also cheap Millinery, Laces, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Fluted Ribbons, Straw Trimmings, Yankee Notions, Leather Satchels, Corsets, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments, Ladies' Neck-Ties, Bows, &c., &c.

CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, and containing the largest stock of Millinery Goods in this City to select from.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 60, 62 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS,

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

FULL ASSORTMENT, at 65c., 75c., 80c., 90c., $1 and upward.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

STRAW HAT,

BONNET AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENT, AT E. RIDLEY'S. SPECIALTIES.

Pamelia Hats, white and colored; all the new shapes at 25c. upward; also, 100 cases real Pamelia Hats, white and fresh, this season's shapes, at 25c. each. EVERY DAY NEW STRAW GOODS CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AT E. RIDLEY'S, IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS.

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES. BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 763 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts. CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR has for years studied the art of suiting the various styles of ladies' figures with as various styles of corsets. Ladies requiring an artistic fit should call.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces and all the latest improvements in Skirts, Tournures, Pads, Supporters, &c. A good fitting Corset for $1.

Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this store. N. B.—A convenient fitting-room.

At Mrs. GAYNOR'S, NO. 763 BROADWAY, elegant styles of WHITE DRESSES, ROBES AND SUITS.

Also, splendid variety of white and colored Lawns, Swiss Cambric and Muslin Robes and Suits.

Breakfast Sacques, Train Skirts, Walking Skirts, &c.

Special attention given to the manufacture of White Robes and Suits.

Orders executed with care, in a very superior manner, and at reasonable prices.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

New patterns, just received.

PARASOLS in Pongee, Lace, and all leading styles. FRENCH FLOWERS and STRAW HATS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, and small wares. Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves. "Joseph" Kid Gloves at $1 per pair.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 889 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S,

NO. 821 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,

The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.

THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer, No. 821 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, Children's and Ladies' Hosiery and Under Garments; Children's Kids, 50 cents, Ladies' $1 and $1 25; cheap Fans and Traveling Cases. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, REAL LACE AND GIMPURE straw hats and black lace hats, children's hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world and cheapest. No. 877 Broadway, up stairs, (opposite Niblo's Theatre.)

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 660 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av.—This handsome mansion, comprising all modern improvements and facing the park, is now open to receive first-class families and single gentlemen; elegant rooms, en suite or singly.

A MARRIED COUPLE, OR A FEW gentlemen, of refinement, can secure first-class board and elegant rooms with a private family, French spoken; references exchanged. Apply at the brown-stone house, No. 49 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF GOOD character can secure a handsome, second-story front room, with board, in a strictly private family; location 40th-st.; terms $30. Address T. W., Box No. 146 Times Office.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 555 6TH-AV.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite; the house is fitted up in first-class style; the Broadway, 6th-av. and cross-town cars pass the door. For particulars apply on the premises, to Mrs. JOHN P. RODMAN.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts.—Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with first-class board; ample closets; best of reference required.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very neatly-furnished room, without board, at No. 93 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

FURNISHED BED AND ADJOINING sitting-room to let for a single gentleman, in a private family, in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without breakfast. Address Mr. FRANCIS' bookstore, Astor-place.

NO. 3 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Choice rooms to let on second and third floor, singly or en suite, with or without board.

SECOND FLOOR PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, to let, without board, at No. 12 University-place. References required and given.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 249 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN EAST 37TH-st., near Lexington-av., would accommodate two gentlemen with furnished rooms, and breakfast if desired. Address P. P., Box No. 1,287 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, VERY PLEASant for the Summer months, with first-class board, in a family of adults, at moderate prices. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 91 5TH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT House, 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to rent, with or without board. References required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board. No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes from the ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FROM $5 to $20 per week. No. 1,168 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent in a private family, on moderate terms. No. 3 West 19th-st., first house from 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board. No. 67 West 16th-st. Good restaurants near by.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate three gentlemen with furnished room and board. References required.

NO. 19 WEST 11TH-ST.—SUITES AND single rooms, first-class board, $10 to $30 per week; day boarders taken.

TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board and pleasant room for $8 a week, at No. 326 East 22d-st., third floor, in front.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE—TO LET TO gentlemen or families with board, suite of rooms on second floor; also rooms on third and fourth floors.

NO. 21 WEST 29TH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments for gentlemen only, without board.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON second floor to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

TWELFTH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with or without board, or private table. 56 West 12th-st.

NO. 97 CLINTON-PLACE—FIRST-CLASS rooms en suite, with board; Summer prices.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN CONNECTICUT.—FIRSTclass accommodations can be had at one of the largest and most luxurious residences in Stamford, opened for a select company, and embracing conservatory, beautiful grounds and drives; ample stables; convenient to depot, and every inducement; strict references given and required. Apply at No. 16 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 3 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, 82, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 3 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

$500.—BOARD AND TUITION IN one of the first schools for young ladies in the City, for the next school year. Application must be made at once. Address PRINCIPAL, Station G.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Newburg, for Summer or year; new, modern conveniences, charming views. Address Box No. 308 Post Office, Newburg, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 109 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

COOPER HOUSE.

COOPERSTOWN..........NEW-YORK

Will be open June 15. Rooms for 400 guests; new furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake; boating, fishing, fine drives; lake, valley and mountain scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first-class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; will open June 20. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerack, N. Y., a first-class boarding school for both sexes will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

WINDEMERE COTTAGE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 23 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

"CLIFF HOUSE," TARRYTOWN, N. J., is now open for the reception of permanent or transient boarders. For particulars call on or address M. V. PACKARD, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HYDE PARK HOTEL, ON THE HUDSON—Board for a few families at reasonable prices; livery stables connected with the house.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Ninety-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Ninety-third-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 14 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, R. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 25, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health on the 1st day of June, 1869, for a permit to slaughter cattle on the block bounded by 40th and 41st sts., 11th-av. to North River. ALLERTON, DUTCHER & MOORE.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 28 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 422 West Houston-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

LURLINE. LURLINE. LURLINE.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT. LURLINE. ITALIAN VERSION. Pronounced by the public for its GREAT CAST, GRAND BALLET, &c., AND SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE, THE GRANDEST OPERATIC SPECTACLE ever produced in America.

ACT I.—THE RHINE BY MOONLIGHT.
ACT II.—CORAL CAVE, ABODE OF LURLINE.
ACT III.—THE LURLIE-BERG BY MOONLIGHT. GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, AND GORGEOUS FINAL TABLEAUX.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:
General admission..........$1
Secured seats in parquet and balcony....50 cents extra
Family circle..........50 cents
Private boxes..........$10

Seats can be secured six days in advance, at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Twenty-fourth-st., adjoining Fifth Avenue Hotel.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK..........Stage Manager
H. COLONNE..........Musical Director

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, THE GREAT SUCCESS, THE HERMIT'S BELL (Les Dragons de Villars,) In which will appear IRMA, THE FRENCH NIGHTINGALE, supported by M. DECRE and the best strength of the Company.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF MLLE. TOSTEE IN AMERICA IN BARBE-BLEUE, with the usual unrivaled cast.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—SATURDAY.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29. Return of Mr. Grau's celebrated FRENCH OPERA COMPANY, after a most successful tour in the Western cities. Closing Opera Bouffe season of two weeks. SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 29 and 31, The only two nights of Offenbach's famous and successful LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Life in Paris,) with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Guerretti, Rizarelli, Genot, Bourgoin, Baggard, V. Maurice.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 1—First time in America of Herve's chef d'oeuvre, CHILPERIC, which will be produced with great splendor and perfection, and a cast embracing the entire company.

Seats secured THIS MORNING, at Schirmer's, No. 701 B'way; Peter's, No. 128 B'way, and at the Theatre.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 26, at 8, THEODORE THOMAS' SEVENTEENTH GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. MR. J. LEVY, the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March, "Take Care"..........Gungl
2. Overture, "Robert le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
3. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald"..........Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Masaniello," (with solo for French horn)..........Auber
Mr. H. SCHMITZ.
5. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
6. Air Varie, "Alexis" Solo for Cornet-a-Piston..........Hartman
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"....Strauss
8. Finale, "Lohengrin," Act I..........Wagner
9. Overture, "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
10. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet-a-Piston.....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. "Saengerlust"..........Strauss
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"....Offenbach
Conductor..........THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA $1.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE GRAND MUSICAL PALACE, OR EMPIRE CITY RINK.

Corner 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH. Third appearance of the Skatorial Queen, Miss CARRIE MOORE, Miss CARRIE MOORE, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 26. TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

The above magnificent building, covering a space of over 70,000 square feet, and accommodating over 10,000 persons, is one of the coolest buildings in the United States. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27, GRAND GALA NIGHT. Orchestral Concert, Director H. B. DODWORTH. Skating by the Skatorial Queen, Miss CARRIE MOORE. The celebrated lightning Zouave Drill by Sergeant BURK, together with other attractive entertainments.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¾ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3⅜ by 5⅞ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches.
Class No. 4, 700,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 250,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 5,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 5,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 50,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 9 5-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes, each containing 250, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c., or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies, Advertisement," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

An assorted lot of Stationery, as per Schedule, to be obtained at this office, to be delivered in accordance with the terms therein specified. Samples of all the articles to be seen on application to the Navigation Officer at the New-York Navy-yard.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

300 gallons best Winter-bleached Sperm Oil, and 150 gallons Boiled Linseed Oil.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms may be obtained at this office.

Proposals not duly endorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESTAURANT TO LET—THE ONLY one in the new 34th-st. market; a rare chance for a man wishing to engage in that line of business; market will open Saturday, 29th inst. JOHN GLASS, proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN OF INTEGRITY and ability, capable of filling the position of treasurer of a corporation, and willing to invest $20,000, may hear of a situation at $3,000 per annum by addressing G. T., Box No. 121 Times Office.

A SMALL CAPITAL WILL PURCHASE the outfits and lease, until May next, of a lunch-room, situated in a first-class location. This offers a fine opportunity to an energetic man, who understands the business. Apply at 1 Wall-st., basement.

$2,500 CASH AND ACTIVE MAN wanted, in an established manufacturing business in this City that will show for itself. For an interview address BROADWAY, Box No. 180 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST WEEK OF OTHELLO, AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY as OTHELLO. TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS as IAGO. SATURDAY MATINEE—IAGO, AND LAST APPEARANCE OF EDWIN BOOTH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of MISS MARY McVICKER. SATURDAY EVENING, WILD OATS, WITH Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MANFRED. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, May 26, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will have the pleasure of reading Lord Byron's beautiful poem of MANFRED, assisted by the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, with Schumann's original music.

The orchestral and choral parts under the sole direction of HERR CARL BERGMANN.

HERR OLE BULL has also volunteered his valuable services, and will appear on this occasion.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock. Box sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31, "THE LADY OF LYONS."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS WEEK, 24th and 25th representations, inclusive, of the most gorgeously mounted burlesque and pantomime ever presented to the public of New-York, being an adaptation to the stage of De Foe's celebrated romance of ROBINSON CRUSOE, ROBINSON CRUSOE, which will be presented, until further notice, EVERY DAY at 2 o'clock MATINEE, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, EVENING, supported by the most powerful BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME COMBINATION ever united in one company.

The following are the established rates of admission to performances, which include ALL THE MUSEUM CURIOSITIES. MATINEE.—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1. All other parts of the house, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. EVENING.—Family circle, 50 cents; dress circle and parquet, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1.

STEINWAY HALL.

It is proposed to give, on some evening during the ensuing three weeks, a grand MEMORIAL CONCERT at Steinway Hall, in honor of the memory of the late CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR, the entire proceeds of which are devoted to the family of the deceased. A vast array of the best musical, vocal and instrumental talent has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and it is believed the entertainment will at once surpass all that have preceded it in point of attraction, and be worthy of the occasion and the dead it memorizes.

The concert is undertaken with the active and cordial cooperation of

H. J. Raymond,	Wm. Winter,
W. H. Hurlbut,	George H. Butler,
Wm. Steinway,	Joseph Howard, Jr.,
Wm. Stuart,	Edward H. House,
R. O. Doremus,	Thos. Hagan,
Chas. A. Dana,	L. F. Harrison,
Carl Rosa,	Max Maretzek,
Albert Weber,	Max Strakosch,
Mark Smith,	Theo. Thomas,
W. A. Pond,	H. Cooney.

FOURTH SOIREE OF THE NEW-York Conservatory of Music, for season of 1869, at the Conservatory Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

150 FINE OLD OIL-PAINTINGS—Also two pianos, to be sold by auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at BOGART'S auction-rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

THE TURF.

THE GRAND INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION

Will be held at their Grounds, BROOKLYN, Long Island, On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, May 25, 27, 29.

THURSDAY, May 27.

NO. 1. PREMIUM $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:37. $300 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third horse. For which there are 7 entries.

NO. 2. PREMIUM $3,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:26. $2,000 to first; $700 to second; $300 to third horse. For which there are 8 entries.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

No. 1. PREMIUM $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:31. $700 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third horse. For which there are 7 entries.

NO. 2. PREMIUM $5,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses except Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy. $3,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse. For which there are 6 entries.

GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

RACES TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Coney Island cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the grounds direct.

Cars for Greenwood, to connect with dummy road, leave Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries every five minutes during the day.

The steamboat NAUSHON will leave 23d-st., East River, at 10:30 A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 10:45 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11:30 A. M.; Wall-st., New-York, at 12 M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.

Admission to the grounds, $1; to the grand stand and quarter-stretch, $1 additional; no charge for ladies to grand stand.

In case of postponement, flags will be displayed on the Hoffman House, New-York Hotel, Astor House, Fulton Ferry Houses, and City Hall, Brooklyn.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
EDWARD F. MORRIS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT CHANCE,
A GREAT CHANCE,
A GREAT CHANCE.

To purchase a first-class piano-forte very low for cash at

HAINES BROS.

No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,

Who will offer this week a lot of fine and very handsome pianos, some of which have been used from one to three months, at prices from $100 to $200 less than the catalogue price. Each and every piano offered for sale is in perfect order, and will be warranted for seven years if required, and only need to be seen to be appreciated.

HAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos. Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $160.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER. Factory and warerooms, 14 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 new and 50 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 20 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, "Patent Agraffe" treble, warranted ten years. Those wanting a superior instrument would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, No. 385 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT BLUME'S.—GET THE BEST—"Knabe's" celebrated Pianos, with "Agraffe," all latest improvements. Second-hand Pianos, $50, $60, $80. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 151 5th-av., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 14th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at these before you decide elsewhere.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Late Pike's, 23d-st. and 8th-av.) GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Jas. Fisk, Jr..........Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure....Manager

First time in English of Sardou's heroic drama, entitled PATRIE, ("Fatherland.")

"PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" — Produced from the author's manuscript [expressly translated for this house by Mr. H. A. Dellis,] and from the original models, diagrams, &c., forwarded by Mr. Sardou from Paris.

IN 9 SCENES AND 9 TABLEAUX.

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK..........as..........COUNT RYSOOR
Mr. FRANK MAYO..........as..........CAPT. KARLOO
Mr. GEO. H. CLARK..........as..........LA TREMOUILLE
Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE..........as..........DOLORES

Duke Alva	Mr. F. Bangs	Noncarmes	J. Cordon
Wm. of Orange	C. Hall	Capt. Rincon	G. Loveday
Jonas	F. Chippendale	Alberti	G. Johnson
Miguel	N. McIntyre	Galena	W. Burns
Bakerzeel	J. Cook	Vargas	W. Reeve
Cortadello	W. Beekman	Pastor	J. Billy
Rafaela	Miss E. Grey	Gerald	Mr. Egberts
Gudule	Miss Egberts	Berti	Miss Everett

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.

Hall of Butchers..........The Scheme
House of Rysoor..........A Revelation
The Ramparts..........Conspiracy
Alva's Cabinet..........The Betrayal
The Town Hall..........The Struggle
Torture Chamber..........The Oath
The Public Square..........Forbidden Tears
The Procession..........Fulfilled

FIRST "PATRIE" MATINEE, SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY. MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.

GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS. ROARS OF LAUGHTER and evident admiration of

The WHIMSICALITIES	of the	CLOWN.
The HUMOR	of the	PANTALOON.
The AGILITY	of the	HARLEQUIN.
The GENIALITY	of the	COLUMBINE.
The QUAINTNESS	of the	JOKES.
The INGENUITY	of the	TRICKS.
The CLASSIC GRACE	of the	BALLET.
The RAPIDITY	of the	CHANGES.
The PERFECTION	of the	SANGALLI.
The BRILLIANCY	of the	TRANSFORMATION.

THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY. THE SUPERB COSTUMES. THE CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC. TERRIBLE GIANT. INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER and the FLYING VELOCIPEDE.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2, of the successful comedy of CASTE. CASTE. CASTE.

The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated LAURIE TROUPE, who will within a short period appear in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe, and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi School.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the FORTY THIEVES. FORTY THIEVES. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29, Will be produced in a gorgeous style, hitherto unattempted, THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, SINBAD THE SAILOR; Or, THE UNGENIAL GENI AND THE LITTLE CABIN BOY. In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, augmented with new members, will appear. Also the great French Grotesque dancers the CLODOCHE TROUPE, consisting of CLODOCHE, FLGOELET, LA COMETE, NORMANDY.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. ADOPTION OF SUMMER PRICES: Orchestra chairs, $1; dress circle, 75c.; balcony, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; reserved seats in dress circle, $1.

WEDNESDAY, May 26, and EVERY EVENING, IXION, IXION, IXION, In which the London Burlesque Combination, Miss Jennie Willmore, Miss Lizzie Willmore and the great London comedian, Mr. Felix Rogers, in conjunction with the popular Waverley Burlesque and Comedy Company.

RIGL SISTERS IN TWO DANCES.

The performance to commence with a capital new Farce each evening.

SATURDAY, May 29, MATINEE.

THE TAMMANY.

LEONARD GROVER..........Manager and Director.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS. LEFFINGWELL. LEFFINGWELL. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 25, CLORINDA, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD. ZANFRETTI'S NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, PETER GRAY; OR, KING DING DONG. MLLE. ZULALIA'S THRILLING TRAPEZE ACT AND CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS KATE FISHER. MR. OLIVER B. DOUD. Dick Turpin's Ride from London to York. The mare Bonny Black Bess.	Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD. The Fool on's Doom, or the Dog of the Mountain. Mr. Blanchard's celebrated dog Carlo.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

GREAT SUCCESS of the POPULAR PRICES. CROWDED NIGHTLY, to see DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED, NELSE SEYMOUR, UNSWORTH, EUGENE, DWYER, HOGAN and HUGHES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of the UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING. THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAMARITAN Home for the Aged will be held at No. 49 West 14th-st., on THURSDAY, May 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the house will be open for visitors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERchants' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAROUCHE, "C" spring, made by Brewster; but little used; for sale cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 143 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A BAY, BLACK, OR CHESTNUT pony, suitable for the saddle. Must be very cheap, and from 12 to 14½ hands. Address, stating lowest cash price, Box No. 2,135 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A PONY WAGON, FIT FOR children's use, with two seats. Inquire at No. 200 East 28th-st.

A LIGHT VICTORIA BRETT FOR SALE—In good order, City make, price $250. Can be seen at stable, No. 130 East 22d-st.

MEDICAL.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 40c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, or no charge. Office, No. 1 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place.

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CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

CONSULT DR. WEST, NO. 4 THOMPSON-st., one door from Canal-st., on all diseases of a private nature; also nervous debility and impotency permanently cured.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 118 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. DR. EVANS' Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 118 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is by Dr. EVANS, No. 118 Chatham-st., New-York.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS.

A Brooklyn Bank and a Wall-Street House Involved.

The Late President of the Atlantic Bank Misapplies its Funds.

Alleged Fraudulent Sales of Consignments by Messrs. Scott & Munson.

ATLANTIC BANK EXCITEMENT.

The sounds of sad but eloquent voices proclaiming glowing eulogies on the character of WM. C. RUSHMORE, one of the victims of the recent Long Island Railroad calamity, have scarcely died on the ears of the people of Brooklyn when they are astounded by the sudden discovery that at least some transactions of the deceased banker were not conducted on strict business principles, however honorable his intentions and desires may have been. Mr. RUSHMORE, it may be remembered, was President of the Atlantic Bank, and the commercial community, as well as all who knew him in other relations, had long placed the greatest confidence in his honor and integrity. That anything should have been discovered calculated to throw a cloud over his memory is cause for profound regret on the part of multitudes of citizens. It appears, however, that facts which could not be suppressed speak incontrovertibly, and the bank directors have been compelled to make public as much of the truth as was necessary to conciliate the depositors and stockholders.

A few days after the funeral of Mr. RUSHMORE the directors of the bank assembled together for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the books and to appoint a committee of three of their number to carry on the business. Mr. GEORGE S. PUFFER was elected Chairman of the Committee, with authority to act as President *pro tem.* On the Tuesday after the death of Mr. RUSHMORE, Mr. PUFFER discovered that certain discrepancies existed in the account, and soon found that there was a deficiency in the securities of from $100,000 to $250,000. Up to that moment it was believed that the bank was in a highly prosperous condition; that the capital of $600,000 was secure; that a surplus of $78,000 was on hand, and that $35,000 of earned money was available for the payment of the July dividend. In fact, they had no reason to suppose otherwise. When, therefore, Mr. PUFFER made the startling discovery that the capital was reduced from a quarter to half the original amount, the fact could scarcely be realized. The more diligent and constant the scrutiny, however, the more certain it became that the bank had sustained a serious blow.

Ever since the first discovery, the directors have been engaged in probing the matter to the bottom; but their final action was precipitated, on the 24th, through a rumor having been circulated that the affairs of the bank were in a shaky condition. A slight run was the consequence of the rumor, and depositors exhibited extreme anxiety to learn the full particulars. Very many drew out their deposits, and there is no doubt that great excitement would have existed to-day but for the prompt action of the directors.

The directors met yesterday morning at an early hour and organized by appointing the President *pro tem.*, Mr. GEO. S. PUFFER, Chairman. The following-named gentlemen were present: Judge John A. Lott, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Peter C. Cornell, Henry K. Sheldon, R. Valentine, John French, William Hunter, Jr.

The state of affairs having been fully considered, the directors drew up an agreement pledging themselves, individually and collectively, to carry the bank through the crisis and to continue the business. Perfectly assured by this statement, many who drew out their deposits on Monday redeposited them yesterday morning, and the run is now at an end.

The directors were about to reorganize the bank under the State system when the crisis occurred, but now that it is over it is expected that the change will be effected without delay.

It is understood that a large part of the deficit arises from advances made to a well-known contractor, on securities which the bank directors deem inadequate, but which the contractor insists are good for the amount. The same gentleman's account is stated to be largely overdrawn.

Another source of the deficit is understood to be the purchase of real estate by Mr. RUSHMORE, in his own name, the deeds being put away in the bank, and labeled by him "to secure the bank." Mr. RUSHMORE may have intended to hold the bank harmless in these purchases, but as the facts stand, the property belongs to the Rushmore estate, and the money that paid for it belonged to the bank.

LARGE FRAUDULENT SALES.

Messrs. Scott & Munson, of No. 91 Wall-street, Reported to have Decamped with $65,000 of Illegal Gains.

The commercial community was considerably agitated yesterday by the report that a large and daring fraud had been perpetrated by the firm of SCOTT & MUNSON, storage merchants, of No. 91 Wall-street, involving a loss to several grain merchants. It is said that they disappeared on Saturday last with $65,000 in their possession, the profits from the fraudulent sale of 75,000 bushels of oats intrusted to the care of the firm. The grain was owned by different parties, and was placed in the stores of the firm on the north pier of the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. They occupied six stores here, which were rented from Mrs. THOMAS SHORTLAND, the owner. During last week it was noticed that the firm was selling an unusual amount of grain from the stores, but this created no suspicion at the time. On Saturday, however, both SCOTT and MUNSON were inquired after but could not be found, and on Monday it was reported that they had committed a breach of trust, absconding with the money which they had realized from their transaction. On Monday evening a private watchman was detailed to take charge of the stores by Mr. BACON MONTAGUE, of Brooklyn, who found a few hundred bushels stored in them which had not been sold. These were transferred to a schooner yesterday, being the only kind of grain stored with the firm which was not disposed of previous to their flight. A number of merchants were represented as being heavy losers by the alleged defalcation, and to be deeply embarrassed in business in consequence, but their names were not ascertained. Messrs. SCOTT & MUNSON were formerly employed on the Atlantic Docks, and entered into business for themselves about three years ago, Mr. VAN NOSTRAND, the well-known confectioner, becoming the head partner and moneyed man in the firm, of which he did not remain a member long, owing, it is understood, to some cause of distrust toward his two junior partners. SCOTT and MUNSON were both regarded as honest and exemplary young merchants by those who had commercial relations with them. The former was married, and the latter was single, supporting an aged aunt. It is believed that they were tempted to engage in the dishonest sale of grain in consequence of having made several speculations recently in which they were severe sufferers, and came very near ruin. Their present whereabouts are not known, but it is supposed that they have escaped from the City and country, perhaps to return in a few years as strangers under assumed names.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Celebration of the Centennial of the North Dutch Church.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church was commemorated with appropriate and elaborate exercises at the church edifice corner of William and Fulton streets, yesterday. The occasion was regarded with considerable significance, the Dutch Church being recognized as one of the early and most influential exponents and promoters of the reformed religion in this country, and being identified with numerous important local and historical events during the Colonial period and the Revolution.

Services were conducted in the morning and evening. Rev. THOMAS HEWITT, D. D., presided at the former, which was very largely attended. Rev. Drs. DEMOREST, WOODBRIDGE and DE WITT, of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, and Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Brooklyn, were among the clergymen present. After a voluntary upon the organ, and an invocation by the presiding minister, Mr. THOMAS JEREMIAH was introduced and recited an introductory ode, which was inscribed to the Church. Rev. GEO. H. FISHER, of Hackensack, N. J., delivered a prayer, and was followed by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, who gave an entertaining account of the history of the Reformed Church in this country. Rev. THOMAS W. CHAMBERS, D. D., was then introduced, and entered upon the delivery of a memorial address, having reference to the North Dutch Church. The exercises closed with prayers, hymns and the benediction.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church was performed yesterday, at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, before a considerable crowd of both sexes. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. WM. H. CLARK, connected with the Mission of the Reformed Church on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Singing followed, to the accompaniment of a melodeon, and a list was then read of articles placed in the zinc box which was to be inserted in a hollow of the stone upon which the corner-stone was to be laid. These were a Bible, a prayer-book and hymn-book, the Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church, minutes of sundry Synods, and so forth.

The inscription on the corner-stone stated the date of its being laid, giving the names of Rev. Drs. THOS. DE WITT, THOS. E. VERMILYE, TALBOT W. CHAMBERS and JAMES M. LUDLOW, as the pastors of the different City churches, [illegible] WHEELER SMITH, [illegible] Building Committee, JAMES PEYER, WILLIAM [illegible], RICHARD AMERMAN and DAVID [illegible].

After the reading of these lists, Rev. Dr. DE WITT announced, in a few brief words, the purpose of laying the stone, and without further ceremony struck it three times, giving, at each blow, the name of each person of the Trinity. Prayers and addresses terminated the ceremony.

The architect of the new building is Mr. W. WHEELER SMITH, who has designed it in the English decorated gothic style. It will be finished during next year, and will cost about $250,000.

PEARSALL—O'CONNOR.

Judge Cardozo Reluctantly Recognizes the Right of Habeas Corpus.

STARTLING SCENES IN COURT.

The Conclusion of the Trial—Indignant Letter from a New-York Lawyer—Call for a Meeting of the Bar of New-York.

The Pearsall-O'Connor *habeas corpus* case, about which so much has been said, written and published, was before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, again yesterday, having been adjourned over from Friday of last week. The facts of this exceedingly interesting proceeding are, as our readers may recollect, substantially as follows:

One JULIA McGRAW commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this district some months ago to obtain a divorce against her husband, on the ground of adultery. The matter was referred, and after the taking of considerable testimony, the referee made a report, and on this the Court granted a decree of divorce to the wife, and also adjudged that Mrs. McGRAW should thereafter have the custody of a daughter aged five or six years. Afterward the divorced husband learned that his former wife had taken this little girl to a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, kept by Mrs. PEARSALL, sister of Mrs. McGRAW. The father of the child, as soon as he learned this fact, made application by petition to have the custody of the child changed, on the ground that it would be ruined if it were to continue to live in this house. Considerable testimony was then taken at Supreme Court, Chambers, and pending the examination, as alleged, the mother and child were spirited away, the sisters PEARSALL and O'CONNOR being charged by Judge CARDOZO with furnishing the material aid. This charge the two sisters deny most emphatically, as appears from affidavits made by them and published in the TIMES of the 15th inst.

Judge CARDOZO granted an order of arrest, and on or about the 7th inst. the women PEARSALL and O'CONNOR were taken into custody by two Deputy Sheriffs, and confined in the Tombs, on two charges: First, for contempt of Court in aiding and abetting the escape of their sister and her child beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and, second, that they were guilty of keeping a disorderly house. On the 12th inst. a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Presiding Justice CLERKE, and made returnable before Judge CARDOZO. In this way the matter came before the Judge last named on the 14th inst. and again on the 21st. On the day last named it was adjourned over until yesterday.

The Court-room, as upon previous occasions, was crowded with a very promiscuous set of spectators. Inside the bar railing the assembly consisted mainly of respectable members of the Bar, who had been drawn hither by the accounts which have been published of this most remarkable case. Mr. District-Attorney GARVIN, Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM occupied seats within the inner railing and close to the bench. Mr. TOWNSEND sat outside the inner railing, and at the table allotted to counsel and reporters. After some delay, Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR FARR addressed the Court substantially as follows: He wished to say a few words with regard to the matter pending before the Court. His Honor was of course aware that in the proceedings which had been taken before him a few weeks ago for the purpose of obtaining the custody of the child, he (the speaker) acted as one of the counsel for Mrs. McGRAW. The latter, pending the decision in the matter, had spirited away the child; at all events both mother and child were gone from the jurisdiction of the Court. What the mother had done was without the knowledge or consent of her counsel. He had no power over her, and he knew nothing of her whereabouts. The statements he then made were with reference to his oath as an officer of this Court. He believed these statements to be due to the prisoners, to the Court and to himself. His connection with the case ceased with his duties to his client in the civil proceeding already alluded to. He could offer no suggestion, except to ask the Court if it would not be wise, under all the circumstances, to exercise a little clemency, and to let the prisoners out on bail in a small amount, or let them go on their parole. He felt confident they had not aided the mother to commit the alleged contempt of Court.

Judge CARDOZO—I am bound to say, Mr. FARR, in answer to the suggestions you have made, that I have at all times been ready and willing, upon any proper representations to the Court on behalf of these misguided women, to relieve them from the charge of contempt, upon any reasonable proof that they were originally innocent of any complicity in it; or that if they were not so, it was beyond their power to undo the wrong which they had committed. In respect to the other and more serious charge—the keeping of a common bawdy-house—I should also, at all times, have been entirely willing to accept such bail upon that charge, and to exercise such merciful consideration in that respect as to bring the amount within their reach, as I lawfully might in the just discharge of my duty. But the difficulty is that they and their counsel do not agree with you in respect to the wisest course to be pursued in the matter. They think it wisest to defy the law and to defy the Court; and while I might listen, as I certainly would, with the greatest consideration to your suggestions, yet as you are not their counsel, and not authorized to speak for them, I cannot entertain your proposition. It is proper, I might add, entirely right, that you, as a reputable member of the profession, engaged in the civil suit out of which these charges grew, were entirely justified in making the suggestions you have, but as they proceed from you, and not from the counsel of these women, I cannot entertain them.

Mr. TOWNSEND—If it please your Honor, as counsel for these women, I desire to place myself in a proper position—such a position as I desire to hold before your Honor and before all Courts where I practice. I have appeared for these women simply because they were charged with an offence of which they said they were not guilty. I have made no effort in any instance whatever to defy the Court, or to place the Court in an improper position. I never have suspected or intimated that the Court had been actuated by mistaken or improper motives. I have acted simply upon the statement of these women that they were charged with contempt of Court, and that they were not guilty. I have distinctly told them that so far as the charge of contempt was concerned, if their statement was incorrect, I should be the first to withdraw from their case and leave them entirely at the mercy of the Court. When I look at this case in all its bearings, I cannot see that I have done anything more than by virtue of my oath of office I was bound to do; I can't see that I have done more or less than my sworn duty. As to any remarks made between myself and the Judge, and which may have been made public, I regret them so far as their tendency is to bring the Court into contempt. I have simply to say that as counsel I believed these women were charged with contempt of Court simply; that inasmuch as they were charged with an offence of which they claimed to be innocent, they should be heard as speedily as possible, and not be compelled to remain in prison, especially as sickness had been brought upon them by their incarceration. In regard to the question of contempt, we are prepared, as we have always been, to satisfy the mind of the Court that there has been a great mistake. Your Honor has been misinformed. The statements and the testimony, if any, upon which your Honor acted, were erroneous. As to Miss O'CONNOR keeping a bawdy-house, we ask an examination. Whatever may be the fact as to ANNE E. PEARSALL, we can show most conclusively that the prisoner O'CONNOR has never in any way been a party, and she cannot be held on that charge.

In his further remarks Mr. TOWNSEND referred to certain reports in the newspapers, and disclaimed having been a party to them in any manner. The responsibility did not attach to him.

Judge CARDOZO thought any reference to the newspapers would not become the dignity of the Court. He was ready to listen to any application on behalf of the prisoners; he was ready to make what he deemed a right disposition of the case.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Then I merely move on the examination as to the contempt proceedings.

Judge CARDOZO—Do you propose to waive an examination as to the charge of keeping a disorderly house, or do you wish an examination as to both of the charges which have been made?

Mr. TOWNSEND—It does not yet appear that the woman O'CONNOR is guilty of keeping a disorderly house. We say she is not. She has no connection with it, and never has had. We will go into an examination now as to her, on this point. As to PEARSALL, we will waive an examination and give bail.

District-Attorney GARVIN said he would not consent to have the cases divided in that manner.

Mr. TOWNSEND then asked the Court to fix the amount of bail.

Judge CARDOZO—Yes, I will take the papers and examine them, and during the day I will fix the amount of bail.

Mr. GRAHAM then said that he wished to have the affidavits of the prisoners, which had been published, read to the Court.

Mr. TOWNSEND—If they have been published I do not see the necessity of their being read in Court.

Judge CARDOZO said he paid very little attention to what appeared in the newspapers. He had not seen the affidavits in question, and counsel could read them.

Mr. TOWNSEND then read the affidavits of Mrs. PEARSALL and JOANNA O'CONNOR, which were published exclusively in the TIMES of the 15th inst. The reading having been concluded, Mr. TOWNSEND said that it had been learned from the Police officers of the precinct in which the prisoner's house is situated, neither of them keep a disorderly house in the sense intended by the statute.

At this stage of the proceedings there was a long pause. Messrs. GRAHAM, GARVIN and STOUGHTON conversed together in low tones, and occasionally one of them held an interview with the Judge presiding. Finally Mr. GRAHAM left his seat inside the railing, went outside and took his stand directly in front of, and about two feet from Mr. TOWNSEND. In this position he read a long speech. He wished first to explain why he had volunteered to become the aid or assistant to the District-Attorney in this case. He claimed for himself entire independence as to the judiciary, and insisted that respect is due to judicial office, whether exercised by the worthy or unworthy officials. There was a cordiality of feeling and friendship between himself and worthy Judges, which he had cultivated. Mr. TOWNSEND had asked his advice in this matter as to the course he ought to pursue. Mr. TOWNSEND had seen fit to violate the principles of professional etiquette and honor by revealing to the public the conversation he had with Judge CARDOZO. The speaker thought it was no more than right that he should then tell what transpired when Mr. TOWNSEND called on him. Mr. GRAHAM said he told Mr. TOWNSEND it was not his duty to take up the case. He knew the relations of friendship between the Judge and Mr. TOWNSEND, contracted mainly by reason of introductions from the speaker. This being the case, he, GRAHAM, thought it was not his duty to vindicate or to secure the triumph of a brothel. When a brothel was defying a Court, counsel's first duty was to the Court. Mr. TOWNSEND had entered upon this case in the most offensive spirit. Counsel had seen his handiwork in a newspaper which he had patronized from its birth. He believed in that paper; never until now had he seen in its editorial columns anything to criticise or condemn. But neither editors nor reporters are responsible for this. The counsel on the other side, and he only, should be held accountable. In a friendly conversation with the Judge, his Honor had unbosomed the feelings and emotions of his heart. There was evidently a struggle in the Judge's mind between humanity and duty. The two prisoners had induced their own sister to enter their brothel with her little daughter. Would he be a just Judge, who, under such circumstances, having the power to prevent it, did not? There was a moral conviction that the money which enabled this mother to take herself and child out of the jurisdiction of the Court, came from the prisoners. Mr. TOWNSEND had consulted one of the brightest luminaries of the New-York Bar, but he did not tell him all the facts. In conclusion, Mr. GRAHAM said he would appeal to all the reputable members of the New-York Bar to say if Mr. TOWNSEND had not been guilty of unprofessional conduct. The last word of Mr. GRAHAM's speech was scarcely uttered when Mr. TOWNSEND half arose to his feet, but Judge CARDOZO spoke promptly as follows:

JUDGE CARDOZO'S OPINION.

Whatever conclusion I may reach on the contempt matter, of course the prisoners will be admitted to bail, and it will soon, therefore, become my duty to transfer the papers to the learned District-Attorney for his action. This is not, as one of the distinguished lawyers who has appeared knows, the first time that I have felt it my duty, by reason of what transpired before me in a civil suit, to institute inquiry before myself as to whether a crime had been committed, and, while I trust that the occasion will never arise again, yet if it should I shall not fail to meet what I may deem its requirements. I confess that the great guilt of this matter startled and shocked me. I had no idea that such wickedness could exist. And when it was brought to my judicial notice that there could be women so abandoned as to consent to receive into their own brothel, for the purpose of prostitution, their own young sister, barely a woman of full age, I thought that I should be unworthy of the high trust reposed in me if I did not do my utmost to destroy such a pest house and bring such polluted creatures to condign punishment. And reviewing, as is my habit, my whole course in this matter, from the moment that I endeavored to rescue a little child and her young mother from destruction of both soul and body, down to this time, I find nothing to regret, and nothing which I could wish I had done otherwise. Nor had anything connected with the matter for a moment disturbed my equanimity—aye, not even the perversion of (whoever may be responsible for it) a conversation, in which friendly advice to an officer of the Court as to his duty, was given to one who was under obligations to me for civilities and courtesies beyond the mere demands of judicial duty extended to him, because of the introduction which made him known to me. I must acknowledge the indefatigability with which the learned District-Attorney has seconded my efforts, and I cannot sufficiently express my obligation to the three great leaders who have voluntarily appeared and taken part in this matter; and indeed my acknowledgments are due for the many letters of support which I have received from my professional brethren, who thus, with but few insignificant exceptions, have shown that the Bar of this City are the advocates of social purity, and commend decided action upon the part of the judiciary to save little children and young women from vice and degradation.

I have thus far done what I could to sustain the dignity of the Court and preserve its orders from defiance, and in passing the papers over to the District-Attorney, it only remains for me, after saying that I shall not stop until the law has been fully vindicated, to make a single remark. Unless those who (because a Judge asks a young mother to promise to try to reform, fled from New-York) mean to exile themselves from our State assuredly they will have to submit to the law—which is all I have ever required of any of these women. Whenever they return to our jurisdiction, be it sooner or later, the proper officers will see to it that they are brought before the Court whose process, as well as whose sympathy and clemency they have outraged.

These remarks having been delivered an adjournment until to-day at 10 o'clock was directed, instanter, leaving Mr. TOWNSEND no opportunity to reply. Twenty minutes afterward the Court reopened and other business was conducted by the same Judge.

Card from Mr. Townsend.

NO. 264 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have kindly offered me a place in your columns, to reply to the remarks of Judge CARDOZO and Mr. JNO. GRAHAM, made yesterday in Court, which I was prevented from doing at that time, by the action of the former, I thank you, and will avail myself of the privilege as soon as I can get the stenographer's report of the language used, which I trust will be in time for your issue of Wednesday.

I am very respectfully yours,
JOHN D. TOWNSEND,
Attorney for Pearsall and O'Connor.

Call for a Meeting of the Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

The closing scene in the famous case of "The People *vs.* PEARSALL and O'CONNOR," was enacted yesterday in the Supreme Court before his Honor, Judge CARDOZO. The affair was quite spicy, and went off not to the entire satisfaction of his Honor and his Honor's friends. The women are to be released on nominal bail, and the papers have been placed in the hands of the District-Attorney, who is to take further action in the matter, at some future day—which means, in the parlance of that official's office, that the matter is at an end, and that the accused will not be again molested. All honor to their unflinching and uncompromising counsel! Another proof that even in New-York a supposed criminal cannot be imprisoned without the benefit of the law. But if the writer's estimate of the pluck and spirit of the New-York Bar be correct, the end is not yet. A scene took place in Court, yesterday, the like of which it has never before been our province to witness, and which has stirred a deep sensation in legal circles. Judge CARDOZO evidently foresaw his defeat; foresaw that he must retire from the position which he had assumed; that the pluck of the women's counsel could not be shaken by intimidation, that the public were suspicious of motives, and that law, not dictatorial tyranny, must have its course. But his Honor could not retire without an attempt to justify his unheard-of course, and could not well vent his own feelings, consistently with the "dignity of the Court." But he found a good substitute in the person of a legal gentleman, who, with the permission and approval of the Court, opened a volley of language on the defendants' counsel which made respectable lawyers turn to their brethren and ask with a shudder, "Is this a Court of Justice?" We have heard warm spats between counsel, but never a continuous tirade for over an hour; never with the sanction and approval of the Court; never because a counsel chose to exercise his right to defend a client charged with crime. And surely one side should never be permitted to do all the talking while the other is shut down instantly by the fiat of the Court. The most remarkable feature to be noticed in this gentleman's speech was the total absence of a word of legal argument in justification of Judge CARDOZO's unheard-of course. The principles on which such proceedings are based are to us inscrutable. The members of the Bar are anxious to know whether a lawyer has not a right to defend any and every client charged with crime who may apply to him for help. Should a lawyer have the temerity to defend a person who is prosecuted by a pet of the Court, has the Court a right to bring in special counsel, and to drown the offender in a torrent of offensive and damaging abuse? Should such language be false or specially damaging in its aim and tendency, must counsel endure it in silence? There is something here that demands investigation. The Bar of New-York is not asleep, but knowing its rights insists that the members of the Bar call a meeting and express their sentiments on this subject.

T. A. M.

A Gambling House Broken Up.

A few minutes before midnight last night, Sergeant [illegible], of the Fourth District Police Court, made a descent upon the faro bank of [illegible] PHILLIPS, on the second floor of No. [illegible] Bowery. The descent was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, and the Police arrested the proprietor, PHILLIPS, as well as DAVID LYNCH and JACOB HARRIS, who were found in the premises. The prisoners were locked up in the Spring-street Police-station for examination.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 79. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher.

Middling Uplands..........11¾d.
Middling Orleans..........11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 19th inst., since the last report, have been 42,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25—1 P. M.

To-day is the first of the Epsom Summer Meeting. Great crowds of people, as usual, are flocking to that place to witness the races. Business is, in a great measure, suspended here, and there is not so much doing on 'Change.

The money market is easier. Consols steady at 93⅛ for both. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 79 for the issue of 1862, coupon. The Stock market is generally steady, but the American shares are a shade firmer. Erie, 19. Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 25—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 27s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 65s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON—The market opens dull both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 133½ francs ℔ cwt.

The steamship Celia, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 25—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is irregular. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois, 95.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, May 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull at 86⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 25—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 6¾d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.

Tallow, 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. Sugar firmer at 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot; Sugar, to arrive, firm but unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, May 25.

Petroleum dull at 47½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 25.

Bourse firm; Rentes, 71f. 75c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, May 25—Evening.

Cotton closed at 130f. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 127f. for Low Middlings, to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR quiet; City Ground Spring selling at $6 75@$8; Western Spring and Bakers' $6@$8 25. WHEAT—None offered on the spot; sales, to arrive, of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 30, 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32, and 75,000 bushels at $1 30; 4,500 bushels White Canada and Michigan at $1 75. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR firm for low grades and dull for others; Superfine and Spring Extra, $4 25@$4 75; Fall Superfine, $5 10@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT—Spring declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 18 for Common to Fancy, in sacks; $1 10@$1 11 for No. 2; $1 15 for No. 1. CORN buoyant; in bulk, 60c. @61c. for Mixed; 66c. for Mixed, [illegible] 71c. for Mixed; 75c.@77c. for White, the latter for fancy Southern. OATS dull at 66c.@68c. BARLEY, $1 50@$1 70 for prime to choice Spring. RYE heavy. WHISKY, 96c.@$1. PROVISIONS firm; Pork, $31 50@$32 50 for Heavy and Extra Heavy; Bulk Shoulders, 12c.@12½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c. LARD—Jobbing sales at 19c. for tierces; 20c. for keg. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 25. Live HOGS steady at $8@$8 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White, and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 34. CORN dull; sales, 1,500 bushels new Illinois at 71c.; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 70c., and 1,500 bushels No. 1 at 76c.@77c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY inactive. RYE in fair demand; sales 20,100 bushels in bond, including 12,000 bushels at $1. PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c.; Lumber to the Hudson, $3 75. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—24,500 bushels Wheat; 410,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR quiet; sales of Spring Extras at $4 25@$5 50. WHEAT in good demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 17@$1 17½; No. 2 at $1 13½. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at 66c. OATS quiet at 53½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and easier at $1 03. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2, $1 10@$1 11. HIGHWINES dull and nominal. MESS PORK, $31 50. LARD, 17½c.@18c. Rough Sides, 15c. Live HOGS dull and lower; sales at $8 25@$8 75 for fair to medium; $8 90@$9 12 for good to prime. CATTLE active and steady at $6@$6 25 for good Cows and light Steers; $6 75@$7 for fair to extra shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 2,300 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 111,000 bushels Oats, 4,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS active.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; offered freely at $1 25@$1 30 for No. 2 Winter; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 1. CORN quiet at 65c. OATS firm at 66c.@70c. COTTON firm; quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO active and in good demand; sales 279 hhds. at $4 50@$25 75. WHISKY firm with an upward tendency; held at $1 02; sales at $1 01. MESS PORK quiet; held $31 50@$32 50, with no demand. LARD held 18⅛c., with no inquiry. Bulk MEATS higher and in demand; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 14¼c.; held 15¾c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Sides. BACON sold at 13¾c. for Shoulders and 16¾c.@17c. for Sides; held ¼c. higher at close. HAMS, 18c.@19c. GOLD, 140¼. MONEY easier.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5@$5 75. COTTON dull; Middlings, 26¼c.; Low Middlings, 25¾c.@26½c.; Good Ordinary, 23½c.@26c.; Ordinary, 21¼c.@22c. WHEAT steady at $1 30@$1 35. CORN steady; Shelled and Ear in bulk, 58c.@60c. OATS steady at 63c.@65c. RYE steady at $1 27@$1 32. WHISKY—Raw advanced to $1 03; no stock on hand. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $31 50@$32. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17½c. HAMS—Fancy Sugar-cured, 19¾c.@20c. LARD steady; Prime, Tierce, 18¾c.@19c. TOBACCO—Leaf active; sales 204 hhds. at $5 for trash and $19 25 for Leaf.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR dull; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@$8. WHEAT dull and lower; Amber, $1 39@$1 39½ on spot; $1 39 buyer June; No. 1 White Michigan offered at $1 70; $1 69 was bid; No. 1 Red, $1 37. CORN advancing and active; No. 1, 70c.; No. 2, 70c. OATS quiet and steady; No. 1 and Michigan, 60c. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON very quiet; Middling Upland, 29½c.@ Middling Orleans, 29½c. FLOUR greatly depressed, but unchanged, except Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75. WHEAT dull; Red unchanged; Amber, $1 60@$1 65. RYE sells at $1 42. CORN advanced; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at 90c. OATS dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 80c. PETROLEUM—More doing; sales 2,800 bbls. Crude at 21¾c. @22c.; 5,000 bbls. Refined at 31½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY sells at $1 05@$1 10.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 26½c. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; sales Fair to good Red, $1 40@$1 60; Prime to Choice at $1 60@$1 75. CORN dull; Prime White, 88c.@90c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS and RYE unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $32. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 19c. @19¼c. WHISKY firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 12.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON nominal; Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 900 bales. GOLD, 140. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 153¼; New-York sight, par. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN, 80c. for White. OATS, 80c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY firm at $28. PORK, $32. BACON—15¼c. for Shoulders; 17⅛c.@17¼c. for Sides. LARD—In tierces, 18½c. @19¼c.; keg, 19¼c. SUGAR—Common, 9½c.@10¼c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 28c.@60c.; Reboiled, 35c.@60c. WHISKY, 97½c.@98c. COFFEE unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 17½ for No. 1; $1 14½ for No. 2. OATS quiet at 56c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 61c. for New Rejected. RYE dull at $1 10 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. GRAIN FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, May 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 136 head; prices about the same as last week. Extra, $13 75@$13; First Quality, $12@$12 50; Second Quality, $11@$11 50; Third Quality, $10@$10 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 180 head; market slightly improved; sales at 4½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs, $7@$8. Veal CALVES, $6@$11.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON dull; Low Middlings, 26¾c.; receipts, 22 bales; exports, 328 bales. FLOUR dull at $5@$7 25. CORN, 75c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 17¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders 12¾c.; Sides, 16¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 24.

FLOUR is in fair demand, chiefly for shipment to China, at a slight advance; quotations are $4 37½@ $5 37½. Choice WHEAT is firm at $1 82; the supply is light and demand good. Legal tenders, 72½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON quiet; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.@27¾c.; receipts, 384 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,604 bales.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

Spirits TURPENTINE weak at 42c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 75@$2. TAR lower; sales at $2 30.

DETROIT, Tuesday, May 25.

WHEAT firm for Choice; Extra White Winter, [illegible]

[illegible] No. 1 White Winter, $1 [illegible] ; Corn, 75c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON market quiet; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 25 bales; Middlings, 26c.@26½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, May 25.

The COTTON market is more active; Middlings, 26½c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 223 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON dull; sales, 250 bales; Low Middlings, 25½c.; receipts, 363 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25.

Stocks firm and active; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 103; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30⅜; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58⅛. Gold, 141.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Foggy	52
Halifax	S. E.	Foggy	50
Portland	S.	Clear	52
Boston	W.	Clear	63
New-York	N. W.	Hazy	74
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	70
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	68
Washington	W.	Hazy	68
Richmond	W.	Hazy	68
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	70
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	67
Oswego	S.	Clear	60
Buffalo	S.	Clear	65
Pittsburg		Hazy	65
Chicago	S.	Clear	71
Louisville		Clear	—
Mobile	S.	Clear	80
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	73
Key West	E.	Clear	80
Havana		Clear	79

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law for the violation of my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent has been commenced against John H. Guest. Using an infringement is also a violation, and will be treated accordingly. My Alarm has had an experience of eight years without a failure. Send for a pamphlet with the names of a thousand gentlemen who are using it. Office removed to No. 7 Murray-st. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

Handsome is as handsome does, says the proverb; and the handsomest thing out is the Spring and Summer styles of KNOX's hat. It is well worth while for any gentleman of taste and judgment to step in at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. He may there behold the finest exposition of head coverings to be found in the City.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Main	May 15	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Australasian	May 26	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	May 26	New-York	Liverpool
Dorian	May 26	New-York	Glasgow
Fulton	May 26	New-York	Copenhagen
Deutschland	May 27	New-York	Bremen
Samaria	May 27	New-York	Liverpool
Cambria	May 27	New-York	Glasgow
City of Antwerp	May 29	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	May 29	New-York	Liverpool

FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Columbia	May 27	New-York	Havana
Cleopatra	May 29	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Route	A. M.	P. M.
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.	
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport		5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.	5:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.	4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London and Hamburg*—Major-General Robert Anderson, U. S. A.; Mrs. General Anderson, the Misses Anderson, Master Robert Anderson, E. Robinson, U. S. Consul at Hamburg; Dr. Fr. Schutz, U. S. Consul at Antwerp; S. Wollberg, lady, child and servant; E. F. De Forest, C. U. Sheppard, John E. Bullard, J. H. Seller and family, Ph. Faber, G. Siegel and son, L. Lewison and lady, M. Dreyfoos and family, M. Calmer, Charles Sehr, Frederick Beermann, Otto Braunfels, [illegible] and children, Mrs. D. Alexander, Mrs. and Miss E. Seiffert, S. D. Schonfeld, J. Schonfeld, N. Warschauer, C. H. Welsch, Alex. A. C. Klaucke, Mrs. Richard Wolff, F. A. May, Albert Winterhoff, Jr., L. Gibbes, Benj. Lehmann, Aug. Boelker, Alfred T. Smith, Aug. Oppermann, John Conrad and lady, S. Fabel and lady, John Huttinger and lady, E. L. Snow, Simon Goldbach, Conrad Schaer, John Weppler, H. Jordan, B. Hirsch, Chas. Oswald and lady, Mrs. Fred. Hennington, Miss Josephine Steger, Mrs. D. Eckhardt and child, M. Bernick, B. Bleber, S. Kastellan, H. Ebers, Chas. Anthony, Francis Vogel and lady, Mrs. Wolff and children, Jos. Schoenberger, Ad. Schneberin, Chas. Engels and lady, Carl Noback, Jos. Rosenbaum, Gottlieb Knauter, lady and children, L. Kuhn, S. Bernhardt, Joseph Albers and lady, C. T. Tiebel and lady, Ernst Markfeld and lady, Mrs. H. Dorchester, Mrs. E. Hausan, Mrs. Josepha Uhl, Miss Mathilde Krempen, Mr. F. Sommerschee and wife, Miss Pauline Klenz, Mrs. H. Hirschfeld, Isaac Silvernagel, lady and children.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Hastings and friend, Miss Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Hinchsengi, F. C. Flew, Mr. Flew, Jr., Miss Thornycroft and servant, Major Thornycroft and son, Mr. Mitchell, L. Gerber, R. D. Tucker, E. I. Donnelly, Miss Rushgrove and maid servant, W. E. Peet, Gurnee and son, Miss Hastings, R. Hans, J. G. Potter, J. L. Bowen, W. H. Bridgman, Mrs. Ragmer, Mrs. Purdy and 3 children, Mrs. Walker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cushing and lady companion, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boggs, Miss T. Addison, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bronson, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, J. Wilson, E. F. Smith, Miss B. Delmonico, Miss Smith, Mrs. and Mrs. Aspinwall, 5 children, governess and 3 maid servants, Miss Beck, Mrs. C. S. Welles, Mrs. Fogan, Mrs. W. Welles, C. E. White, Mr. Wilmerding, J. V. Bean and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, infant and nurse, D. Powell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, G. L. Walker, J. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Slater and 2 children, Mrs. F. J. Vinton, W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Chamberlain, infant and nurse, W. Cunard, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Newland, Miss Burns, E. F. Cabada, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Devenport, F. Master, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hastings, Jr., Miss Devenport and Miss Master, J. O. Fraser, R. Brocklebank, Jr., R. K. Davies, Mrs. Kanter, Mr. and Mrs. McGivern, H. Waingright, W. Belcher, Mrs. Anne Gascoyne, Miss C. Hoole, Mrs. Fouchet, Mr. Off Hulme and son, Mr. O. Wright, Mrs. J. Hulme and 3 daughters, Mr. Jas. Spence and Mr. Jas. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Thomas, Mrs. John Hulme and son, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Worth, 2 children, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Minturn, 2 children and 2 maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. T. Patton, 2 sons and daughter, Mrs. Lambard and daughter, Mr. Cornish, J. A. Walley, Mr. Durfee, J. A. Seller, W. Carvell, W. M. Woodhull, W. Shanks, Miss McNulty and maid, Mr. E. J. Woolsey, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, H. J. Altman, Mr. Aspinwall's man servant, Mr. Woolsey's man servant, Mr. Cunard's man servant, Major Thornycroft's man servant, Mr. Cushing's man servant, Miss Ann Bennett, Mrs. E. Moffatt and child, Mrs. Hastings' maid servant, Mrs. Slater's maid servant, Captain Marshall, Mrs. M. Connelly, Mrs. G. Evans, Mrs. Parkins, Mrs. Durfee's man servant.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool*—H. P. Hall, A. A. Hall, W. Macgregor and wife, Simon Meyer, Geo. Boreham, Miss Mary Macardle, Miss Marshall, Theophilus Norman, J. Radats, Aug. Radats, Heinrich Habe and wife, J. A. Imrie, Cornelius Parsons, wife and servant, Master Edward Parsons, Dennis Parsons, Neal Parsons, Fred. Parsons, Mrs. Hanna Venables and 3 children.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—W. Wells, General M. Lovell, Miss F. Smith, Miss M. Lewis, Captain Wilder, A. B. Haskell, A. L. Hartridge, E. Pollock, Mrs. Rockwell, Mr. Rockwell and wife, Miss C. Ayres, Miss Atkin, Miss F. S. McCook, W. A. Heyer and wife, T. Thompson, H. Hagle, Mrs. Parsons and nurse, T. Brown and wife, G. W. Standart, wife and servant, Miss Mary Cook, C. P. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, servant and children, H. S. Wetmore, wife and children, J. A. Rockwell, F. W. Sibley, F. Bussell, J. Gray, H. Langley, H. Hurtz and children, D. Embury, C. W. Hillyard, Mrs. H. P. May and daughter, Jos. Lippman, W. P. Wright, H. Lockwood and wife, W. H. Stark, wife and servant, Mr. Soloman and son, Mrs. Damiani and child, Mrs. E. T. Davis, Mrs. R. C. Warren, J. T. Freeman, E. J. Fogarty, L. Lowenthal, Mrs. R. Vaughn, C. C. Cambridge, H. Gran and son, A. T. Docherty, LL.D., F. A. Lewis, John Dowling, A. H. Sherrod, F. W. Curry, J. Wolfe, F. W. Miller, Miss L. Warren, and ten in steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—C. D. Ross, E. W. Henken, J. Keernan, C. Huntington, J. F. Picken, H. Knox, Mrs. Glennin, Miss Glennin, Miss Goodrich, Mr. Cotwell and wife, Miss Huntington, Miss Hubbard, E. Emerson, D. Brooks, T. Johnston, Mrs. J. Kennerty, Mrs. A. Duitt, J. A. Peck and wife, Miss Finley and servant, E. Huntington and wife, Mr. Benedict and wife, C. McCulloch, A. S. Mathews, A. C. Salvati and wife, Jno. Suijdr, wife and 2 children, Mr. Semkin and wife, J. H. Thule, wife and child, J. A. Peck, C. Howard, G. H. Mathews, Mrs. Andrews and son, Mr. Murray and wife, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mrs. Aspinwall and two children, C. Brown, W. S. Bissell, E. F. Bird, W. E. Rivers, C. E. Ball, J. L. Searing, L. L. Johnson, C. T. Cunningham, B. Iles, Mr. Bruning, C. Gravely and wife, Mrs. Waldo, Mr. Guerard, Miss Spring, Miss Church, Miss Kati Picken, Mrs. Storey and child, Mrs. Whaley and daughter, Mrs. Jessup and child, G. E. Smith, C. B. Hutchinson, C. A. Lingwick, J. W. Bischoff, Mrs. Scudder and daughter, F. Storm, J. Evers, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brown, Mr. Nevins, Mr. Stevens, A. D. West, S. L. Hopping, and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Mrs. M. Pendergast, M. J. Pendergast, W. C. Pendergast, Randolph Phillips, Francis Adolph, Fred Dugan, T. Richardson, Samuel Dennis, J. S. Warner, William McKie, Jas. Williams.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon rises. 3 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 50 | Hell Gate. 10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Betsy, (N. G.,) Hansberg, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Nicolas Haw, Liguorel, Buenos Ayres, Miller & Houghton; Alexander, (Swed.,) Almfeldt, Dunquerque, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mercur, (Nor.,) Henrichsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chasseur, (Br.,) Leslie, Galway, J. C. McArthur; Fagny, Hinckly, Turks Island, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Baltimore, (Br.,) Crumley, Saltilla, Ga., I. E. Gager; Harmony, (Br.,) Robinson, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.

Schooners Iris, (Br.,) Peters, Sydney, C. B., Henry & Parker; M. Holmes, Howard, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Seneca, Chandler, Georgetown, S. C., V. H. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool May 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 179 passengers to E. Cunard. May 17, 147 miles west of Fastnet, passed one Cunard and two Inman steamers bound E.; 20th, lat. 49 32, lon. 32 12, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 47 02, lon. 61 12, passed a National steamer bound W.; 24th, lat. 41 25, lon. 65 04, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool May 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 1,235 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 18, lat. 44 20, lon. 45 54, passed ship Zetland, (Br.,) bound W.; the same day, lat. 44 22, lon. 46 22, passed bark St. Bernard, (Dutch,) bound W.; 22d, lat. 42 47, lon. 57 16, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 42, lon. 59 33, passed ship Excelsior bound E.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lever, Liverpool May 13 and Queenstown 14, with mdse. and 383 passengers to John G. Dale. May 16, at 10:31 A. M., lat. 47 55, lon. 25 22, passed ship Crest of the Wave, from Rotterdam for New-York; 20th, lat. 45, lon. 49 04, passed a British schr showing letters P. S. N. D., bound east.

Steamship Rising Star, Maury, Aspinwall May 17, with mails, mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. No Date off Cape Maisi, Cuba. Exchanged signals with two Spanish war steamers cruising in that vicinity.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, via Hampton Roads, 36 hours, with flour, &c., to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Mercus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah May 22, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Franco, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool May 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Bavaria, Liverpool, 41 ds. with salt, &c., to William Whitlock, Jr.

Ship British Lion, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Frizel, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had westerly gales most of the passage, and lost and split sails.

Bark Brignetti, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Marseilles 70 ds., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark Antonietta, (Ital.,) Persio, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to E. Cayins, De Ruyter & Co.

Bark Gallovidian, (of Liverpool,) Allan, Iquique Feb. 16, via Hampton Roads May 11, with nitrate of soda to Charles Kellogg & Co. Passed Cape Horn March 9; crossed the equator April 25, in lon. 36, and had since fine weather.

Bark Emitiachs, (Russ.,) Pitts, New-Haven, in tow of steamtug Game-Cock.

Bark Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Herbst, Bremen, 38 ds., with mdse. and 220 passengers to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Pearl, (of Fraserburg,) Stephens, Pernambuco April 15, via Hampton Roads May 21, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Bark Ceder, (N. G.,) Rohlfs, Bremen, 36 ds. with 205 passengers to Koch & Kitteridge.

Brig James, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Smith, Salt River, Jam., March 21, via Norfolk May 21, with logwood to J. Leavcraft—vessel to Darrell & Nash. May 1, in going into Norfolk for provisions, struck heavily on the bar; was towed to Norfolk and went on dry dock for repairs.

Brig Calias, (of Columbia Falls, Me.,) Buckman, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to James Henry, vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar April 17. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda; since had strong westerly winds; May 21 had a very heavy gale from W. S. W. which lasted 8 hours.

Brig Insulaneren, (Br.,) Jensen, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator April 24, in lon. 40.

Brig G. C. Michels, (N. G.,) Dillwitz, Liverpool, 36 days, with mdse. to F. J. Brume & Co.

Schr. Rockingham, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Cardenas 12 ds. with molasses to Brookway & Baker.

Schr. D. Grant, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McCarren, Shell Harbor, N. S., 11 ds. with lumber to Jed. Freye & Co.

Schr. W. H. Laber, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Raymond, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. John Burdett, Holt, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma C. Averill, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Dodge, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. Duren, Doyle, Perry, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. & D. Cramner, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. A. B. Wetmore, Bogert, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. John W. Rumsey, Cranmer, Baltimore.
Schr. Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Irving, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. Louisa, Wright, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Flew Boy, Hallett, Boston.
Schr. H. R. Metcalf, Rogers, Providence.
Schr. Hickman, Jones, Providence.
Schr. O. H. Booth, Lockwood, Virginia.
Schr. William Henry, Mahaley, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. Free Stone, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lady Antrine, Hoyt, Wareham.
Schr. Sarah, Davis, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, light S., hazy and cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Etna, for Liverpool; Leo, for Savannah; Volunteer for Wilmington; Niagara, for Richmond; ship Louis Walsh, for Panama.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25—Arr. brigs Eagle, from Port-au-Prince; Peinsall, from Matanzas; John Boyd, from Cienfuegos; H. B. Emery, from Cienfuegos; Caroline, from Messina; Confederate, from Ardrossan; schrs. Helen J. Holway, from Manzanilla; A. Kelley, from New-York; Ellen Perkins, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Dudley, from Palermo.

Sld. bark Titania, from New-York.

Passed out—barks Unalma, for London; Seneca, for New-Bedford; E. W. Duvall, for Liverpool; brig Edith, for Havre; Alice, for St. Jago; Sarah Crowell and Ruth, for the West Indies.

Passed up for Richmond—brig John Givan, from Halifax.

Arr. steamer Bienville, from New-Orleans, with part of the 17th Infantry on Board.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 25—Sld. brig H. Havilock, (Br.,) schrs. Lizzie Brewster, Anna E. Glover, Daniel Pierson, Mary E. Pearson, Pathway, Dick Williams, Marietta Steelman, A. Hammond, Governor Burton, Chiloe, H. B. Metcalf, Julia, J. D. McCarthy, John Cadwallader, William Duren, H. A. Ford, (Br.,) Ontario, Empire, Edward Lameyer, Franklin, Addie E. Cowan, (Br.)

Arr. schrs. J. B. Vandusen, (of Philadelphia,) Matanzas 10 ds., for Portland; T. Sinnickson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abbott Lawrence, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Winfield Scott, New-York, for Boston; Willie Martin, Philadelphia, for Saco; Calista, Wilmington, N. C., for Rockland.

Sld. schrs. Mary Louisa, Magellan, Transfer, Calista.

23d, A. M.—No arrivals. Sld. schr. Winfield Scott. Passed by, schrs. Malvina Jane, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence.

24th—Arr. schr. Montebello, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schrs. Neptune, W. P. Ritchie, Joseph Fish, Willie Martin, Mary L. Vankirk, Abbott Lawrence.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 25—The United States gunboat Swatara, from Cadiz March 17, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening; all well.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 25—Arr. steamships San Salvador, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; brig Forest State, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Virgo, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—Arr. ships Commodore, from New-York; Adelia Carlton, from Manila.

Cld. Bristolian, for Bristol, with 23,000 sacks wheat.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25—Capt. Baker, of the steamer Bienville, reports that his vessel caught fire yesterday afternoon off Cape Hatteras, but owing to the admiral arrangement of steam pipes it was extinguished at once without injury to the vessel.

Notice to Mariners.

[No. 21.]

ENGLAND—SOUTH COAST.

Alteration of buoys between the North Foreland and Beachy Head.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 71, dated 10th October, 1868, notice has been received that, in conformity therewith, the following alterations in the character of the buoys have been commenced, and, weather permitting, will be completed forthwith; and also that no further notice will be issued.

Longnose will in future be black and white, striped vertically. Elbow will in future be black and white, striped vertically, with cage. Broadstairs Knoll will in future be black and white, chequered. Gull will in future be black and white, chequered, (conical.) North Bar will in future be black and white bands. North Brake will in future be black and white, striped vertically. Middle Brake will in future be black and white, chequered. South Brake will in future be black and white bands, with triangle. Deal Bank will in future be black and white, chequered. Goodwin Knoll will in future be black and white bands. Northwest Goodwin will in future be black. Northwest Bunt will in future be black, (can.) Bunt Head will in future be black. Northeast Goodwin will in future be black and white, striped vertically, (without beacon.) East Goodwin will in future be black and white, chequered, with St. Andrew's Cross. Southeast Goodwin will in future be no alteration. South Goodwin will in future be black and white, chequered, with cage. Dyke and Gearn will in future be no alteration. Red Fairway will in future be red and white, striped vertically, and will be called North Fairway. Chequered Fairway will in future be red and white, chequered. South Fairway will in future be red and white, striped vertically. Varne will in future be no alteration. Newcome will in future be black and white, chequered. Royal Sovereign will in future be black and white, striped vertically, with cage.

NOVA SCOTIA—SOUTHWEST COAST.

Fog signal at Cape Fourchu.

Official notice has been received that a Steam Fog Whistle has recently been placed near the lighthouse on Cape Fourchu, western entrance to Yarmouth Sound.

During thick and foggy weather and snow-storms the whistle will be sounded continuously for ten seconds in each minute, the interval between each blast being 50 seconds.

The whistle, it is stated, will be heard: In calm weather about 15 miles; with the wind, about 20 miles in stormy weather, about 5 to 8 miles; against the wind, about 3 to 5 miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1869.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. May 1, bark American Eagle, Lindsley, New-York; 12th, brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, Philadelphia; 16th, steamer Rising Star, Maury, New-York.

Cld. May 5, bark Henry Flitner, Dickey, Boston; 10th, bark American Eagle, Lindsley, New-York; 17th, steamer Rising Star, Maury, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, May 25—The steamship Lafayette, of the General Transatlantic Line, which sailed from New-York on the 15th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Hall, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25—The Cunard steamship Marathon, from New-York, arrived at this port at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The Inman steamship City of London, from New-York May 15, arrived at this port at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

MAGIC DIAMOND,

A recent discovery that steel when made to rotate upon glass and similar substances will cut with more rapidity and ease, and is

CHEAPER, BETTER AND MORE DURABLE THAN THE

BEST DIAMOND.

INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY.

NO TOOL-CHEST COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

For sale by all dealers, or sent free by mail on receipt of price, $2 each.

J. Russell & Co.,

GREEN RIVER CUTLERY WORKS,

NO. 83 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Company

STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

Great Reduction in Prices.

CHICKERING & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $800.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos,
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from $1,050 to $1,300.

OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,

11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

SAPOLIO.

SILVER-PLATED BAKING DISH RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, to be used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,

Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT

F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

HOUSEHOLD BLESSINGS.

UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER

admitted to be the best and most durable in the market. Warranted to wash perfectly without soaking, rubbing or boiling, and will save its cost in six months.

WARD'S AMERICAN MANGLE, for ironing clothes without heat—for hand or steam power—a perfect treasure in a laundry.

FLUTING MACHINES, with the latest improvements. FLUTING SCISSORS, SAD IRONS and other laundry articles. Clothes dryers, Wringers of all kinds.

J. WARD & CO.,

No. 21 (formerly No. 23) Cortlandt-st., New-York. Wringers of all kinds repaired. Send for circular.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Is offering daily, CHEAP FOR CASH, in quantities to suit everybody, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS, MACKEREL, FOREIGN FRUITS, FLOUR, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 245, May 25, 1869.
40, 41, 3, 48, 58, 72, 49, 59, 22, 11, 70, 43, 20.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 246, May 25, 1869.
8, 11, 30, 58, 64, 63, 21, 26, 3, 47, 55, 46, 52, 45.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 363, May 25, 1869.
68, 6, 69, 48, 23, 2, 25, 60, 36, 75, 70, 17, 44.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 364, May 25, 1869.
63, 16, 52, 40, 44, 34, 10, 59, 70, 49, 5, 19, 67, 74.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.